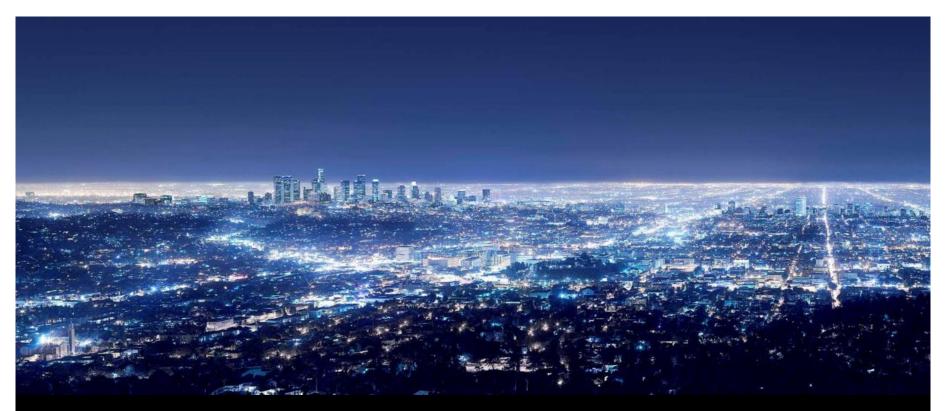


Antony RAJA, INOPC - 08/08/2013

RET 670 Differential Protection

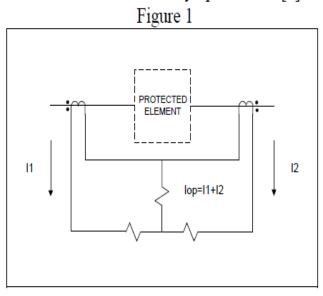


Antony RAJA, INOPC - 08/08/2013

RET 670 Differential Protection Basics

BASIC CURRENT DIFFERENTIAL RELAYING

Current differential relaying is applied to protect many elements of a power system. The simplest example of a current differential relaying scheme is shown in Figure 1. The protected element might be a length of circuit conductor, a generator winding, a bus section, etc. From Figure 1 it can be seen that current differential relaying is a basic application of Kirchhoff's Current Law. The relay operates on the sum of the currents flowing in the CT secondaries. I₁ + I₂. For through current conditions, such as load or an external fault, the currents in the two CT's will be equal in magnitude and opposite in phase (assuming the CT's have the same ratio and are properly connected), and there will be no current flow in the relay operate coil [1].





Should a short circuit occur within the protected section between the two CT's, current will flow through the operate circuit causing the relay to issue a trip output.

To improve the selectivity and security of the current differential scheme, it is often designed as a percentage restraint differential relay. In a percentage restraint current differential relay, the operating current is the vector sum of the CT currents.

$$I_{\text{operate}} = |I_1 + I_2|$$

This operating current must be greater than some percentage (K1) of the restraint quantity which is derived from the sum of the magnitude of the individual CT currents. A typical restraint current could be:

$$I_{restraint} = k*[\mid I_1 \mid + \mid I_2 \mid]$$

The operating characteristic of the percentage restraint current differential relay with a slope of K1 is shown in Figure 2.

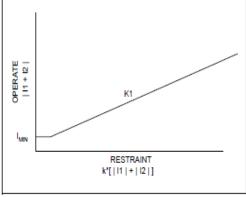
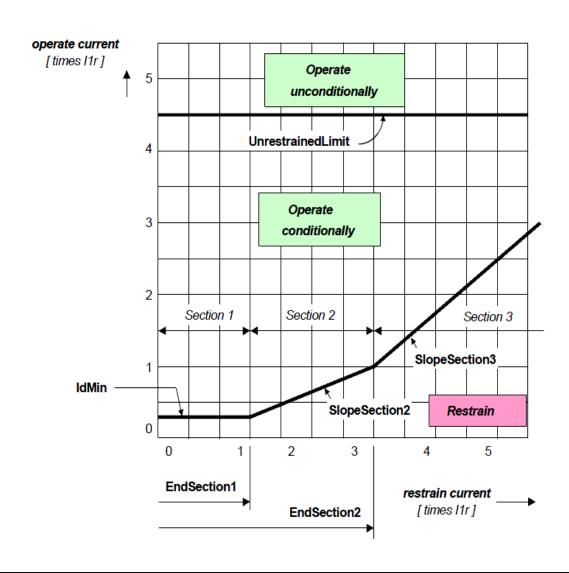


Figure 2



Operate - Restrain Differential Characteristics





Section 1: This is the most sensitive part on the characteristic. In section 1, normal currents flow through the protected circuit and its current transformers, and risk for higher false differential currents is relatively low. Un-compensated on-load tap-changer is a typical reason for existence of the false differential currents in this section. Slope in section 1 is always zero percent.

Section 2: In section 2, a certain minor slope is introduced which is supposed to cope with false differential currents proportional to higher than normal currents through the current transformers.

Section 3: The more pronounced slope in section 3 is designed to result in a higher tolerance to substantial current transformer saturation at high through-fault currents, which may be expected in this section.

The operate - restrain characteristic should be designed so that it can be expected that:

- for internal faults, the operate (differential) currents are always safely, i.e. with a good margin, above the operate restrain characteristic
- for external faults, the false (spurious) operate currents are safely, i.e. with a good margin, below the operate restrain characteristic

where:

$$slope = \frac{\Delta Ioperate}{\Delta Irestrain} \cdot 100\%$$

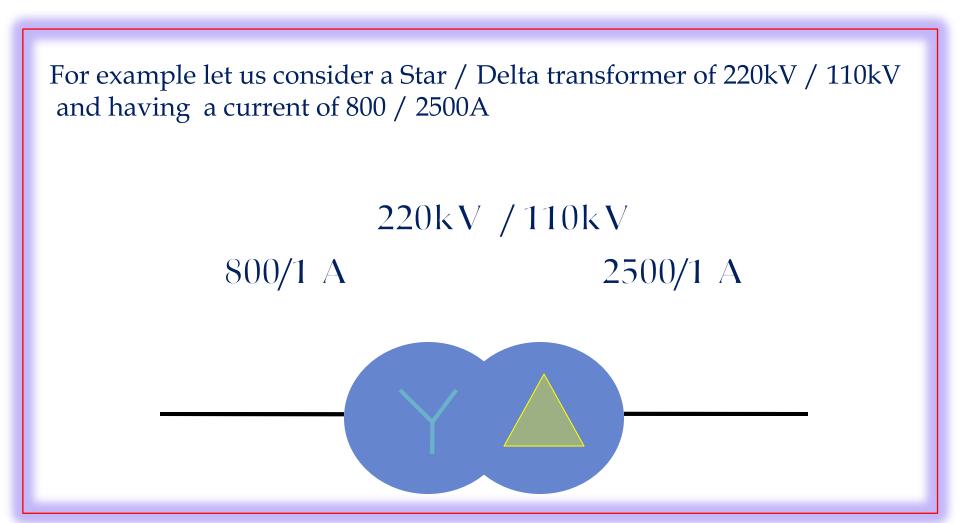


Differential Protection

Basics for Differential Protection

- Ratio compensation of injected current should match with the primary and secondary
- Phase Shift should be considered, as by default there will be a 180 phase shift
- Vector group is an important factor as to which vector group is selected for example d1(30) lag etc.

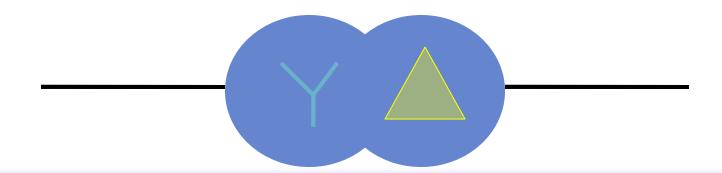
Differential Protection



Differential Protection

Condition 1 is satisfied i.e. Ratio Compensation

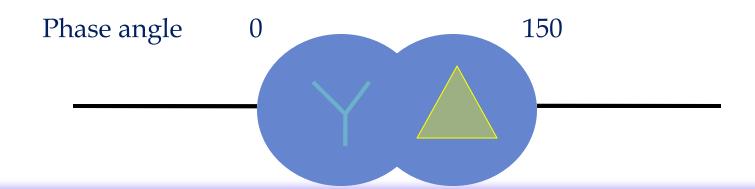
- □ For 100mA in primary the primary current is $800 \times 0.1 = 80\text{A}$
- But the secondary ratio is 2500 / 1, so in order to match the secondary current with the primary we consider $2500 \times (X) = 80A$ i.e. X = 80/2500 => 32mA



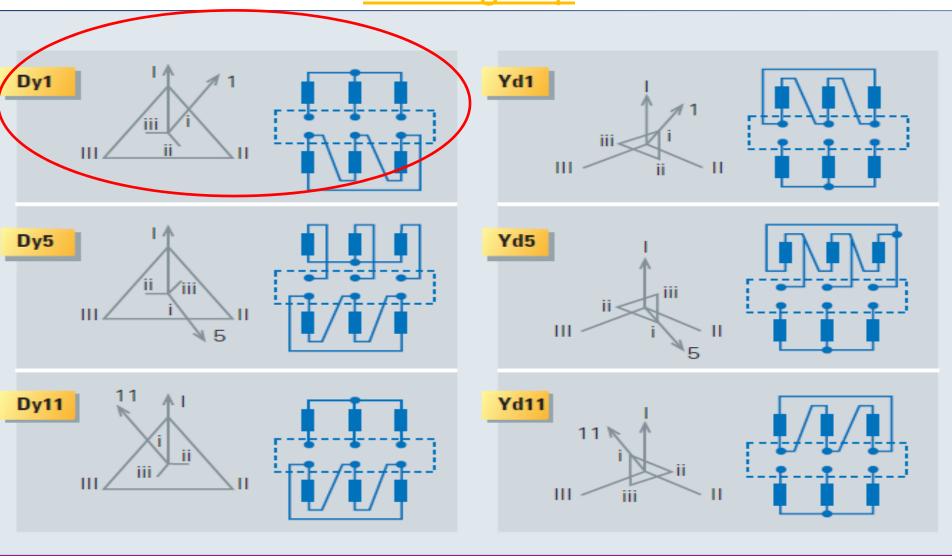
Differential Protection

Condition 2 is satisfied i.e. Phase Shift by the specified vector group

- The secondary is delta (DY1) and its 30 degrees lag from the primary, so the phase shift is 180-30 = 150.
- So the phase angle that has to be set for primary is 0 and the secondary is 150 for R phase and so on.



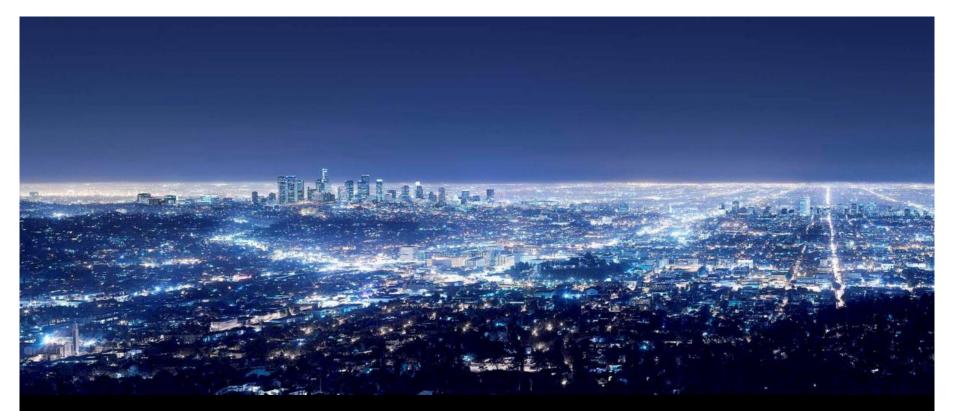
Vector group



Differential Protection

- Using the CMC gives us the basic understanding of differential protection.
- The values of IBIAS & IDIFF can be checked in the relay by going to Test menu then to Function status then to Differential protection, then to TransformerDiff3wind.

The testing can be performed by quick CMC by varying the values of magnitude and phase angle.



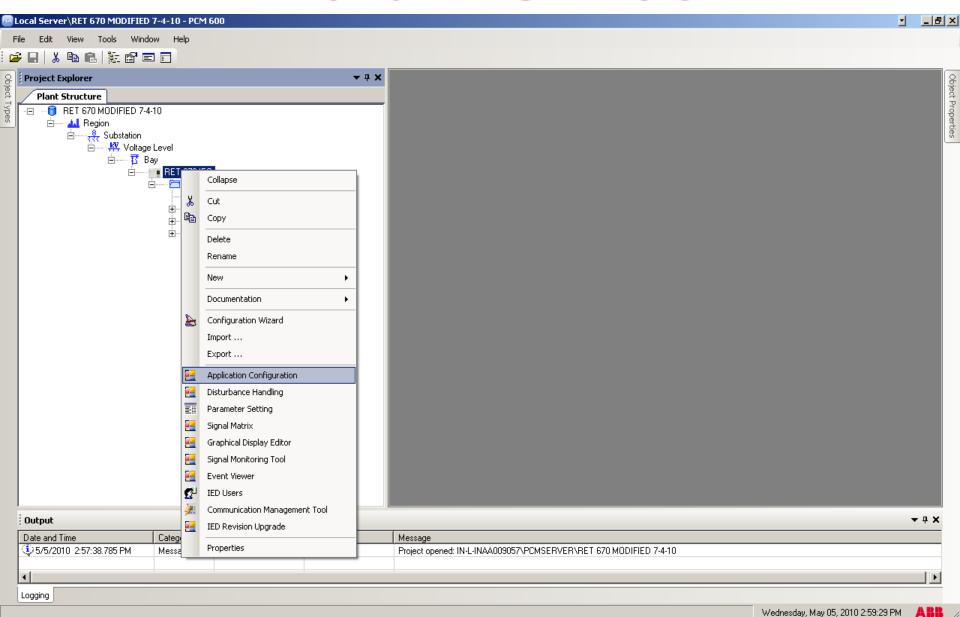
Antony RAJA, INOPC - 08/08/2013

RET 670

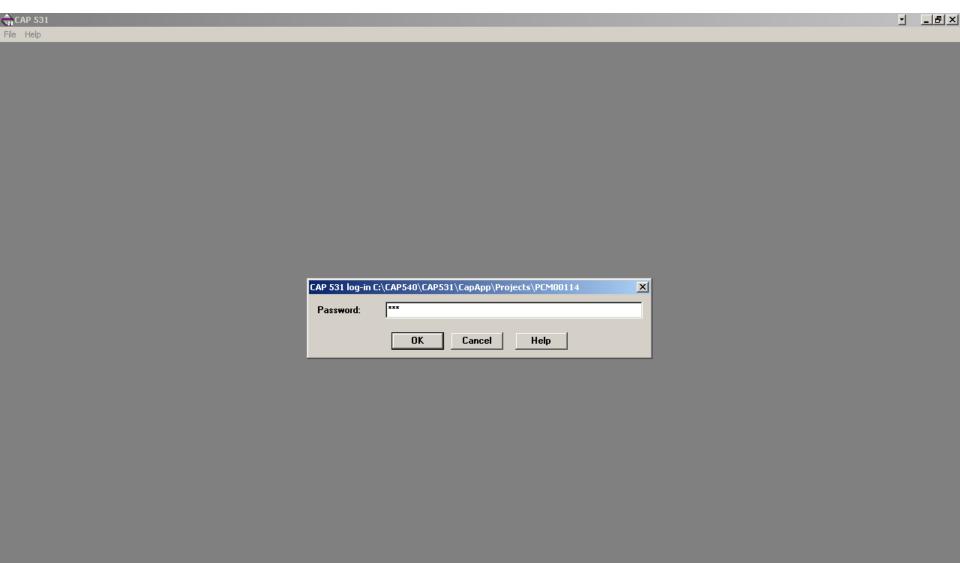
Parameters settings, App Configuration tool, Testing of Differential using Omicron 356 in Quick CMC mode



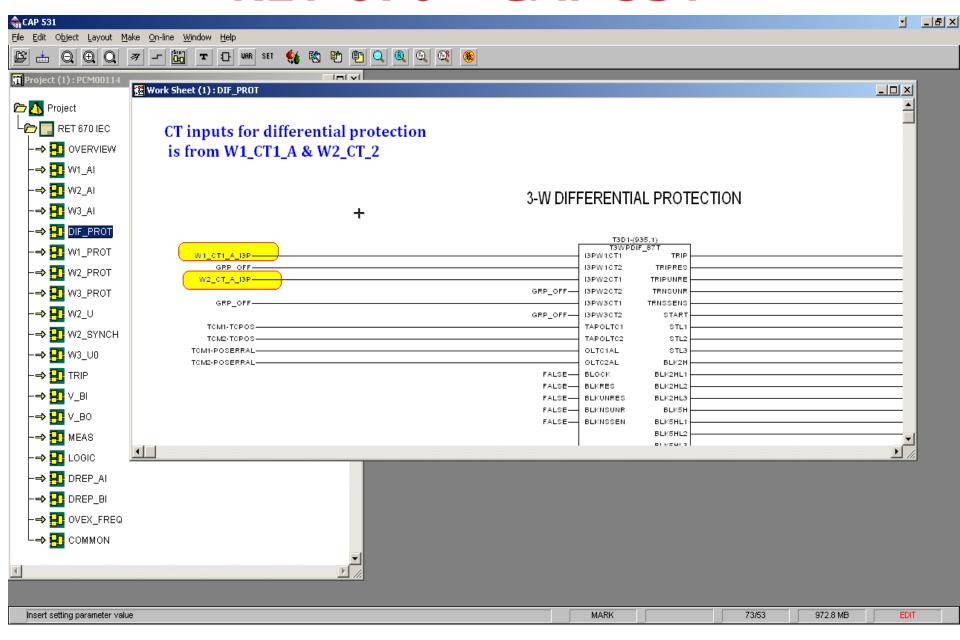
RET 670 - ACT TOOL

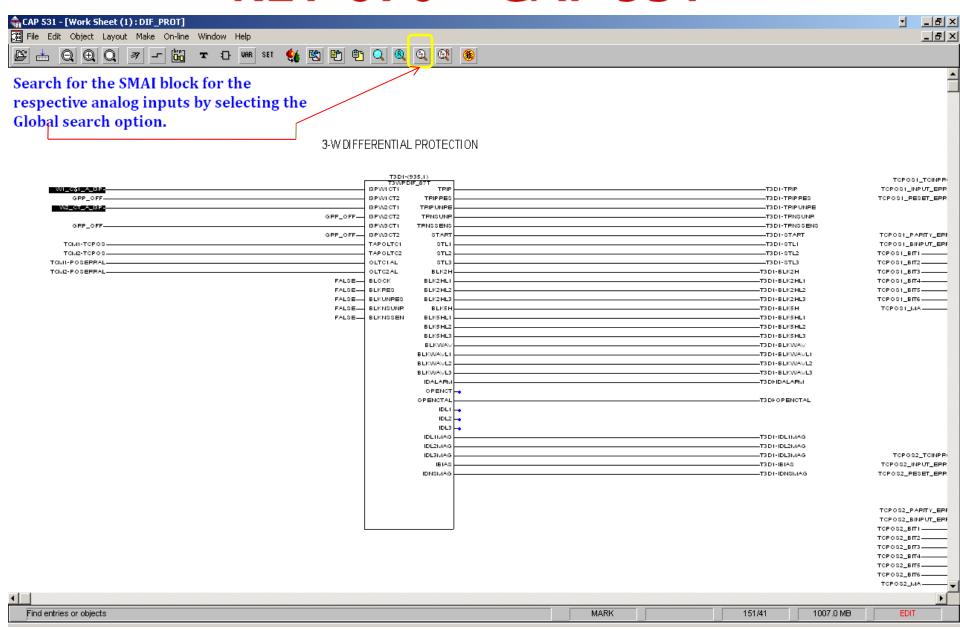


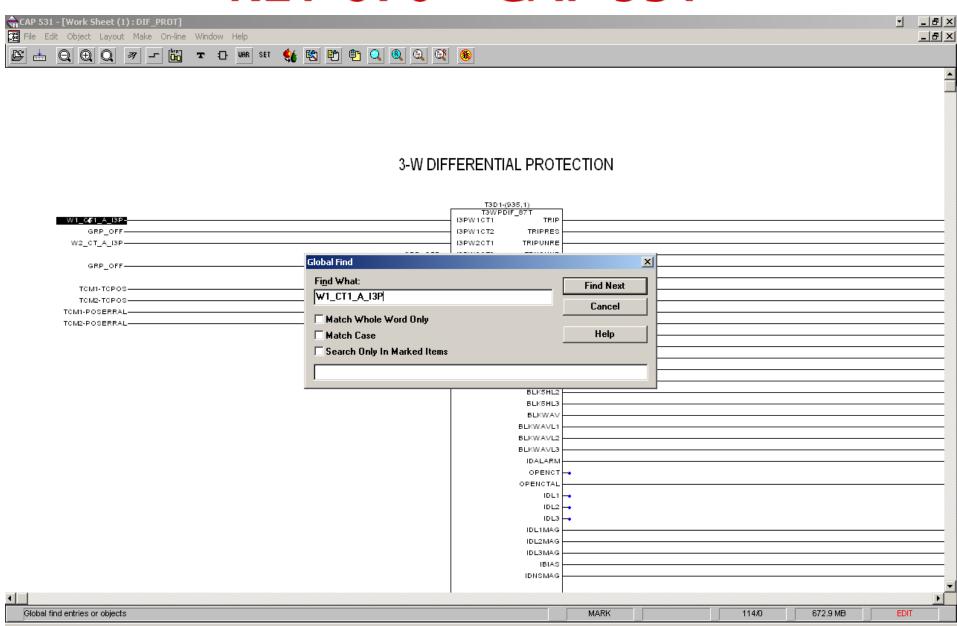
RET 670 - ACT TOOL

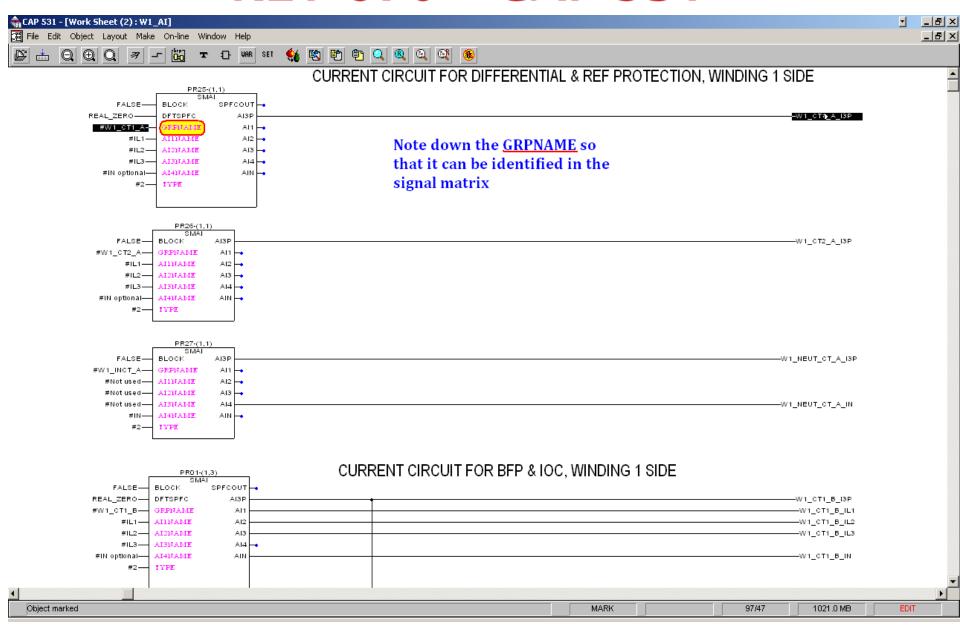


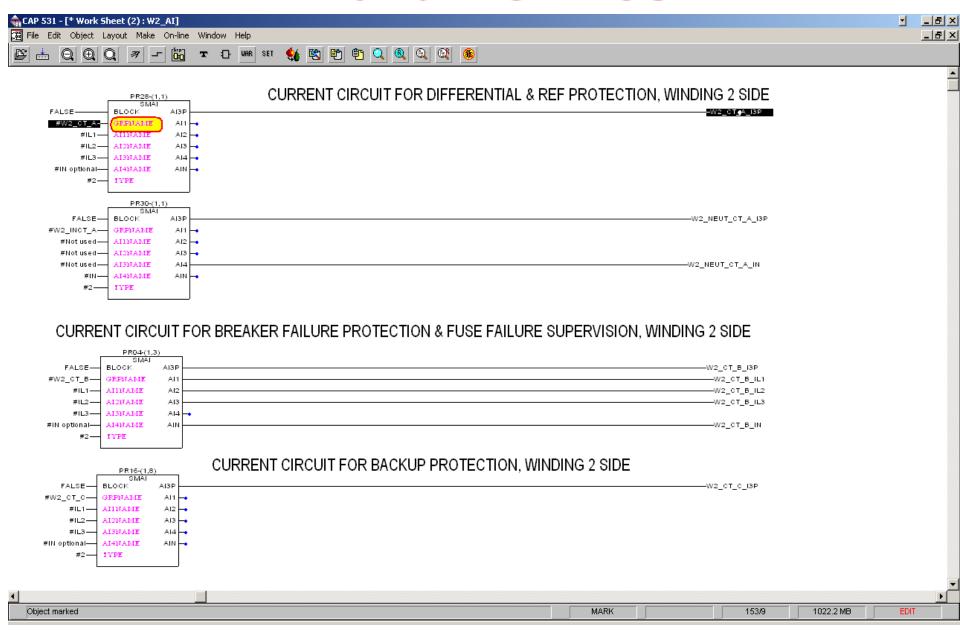
965.9 MB

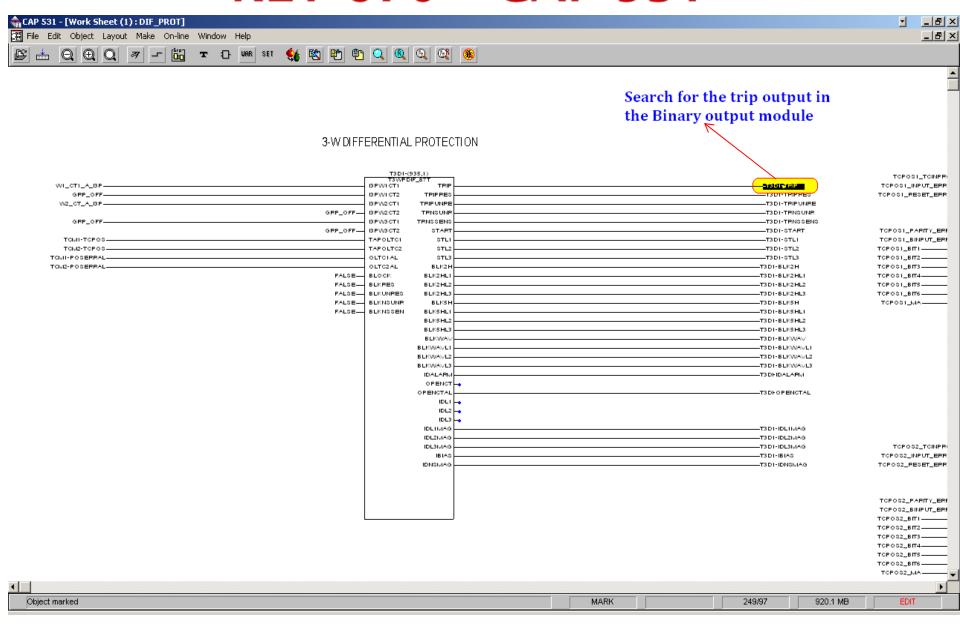


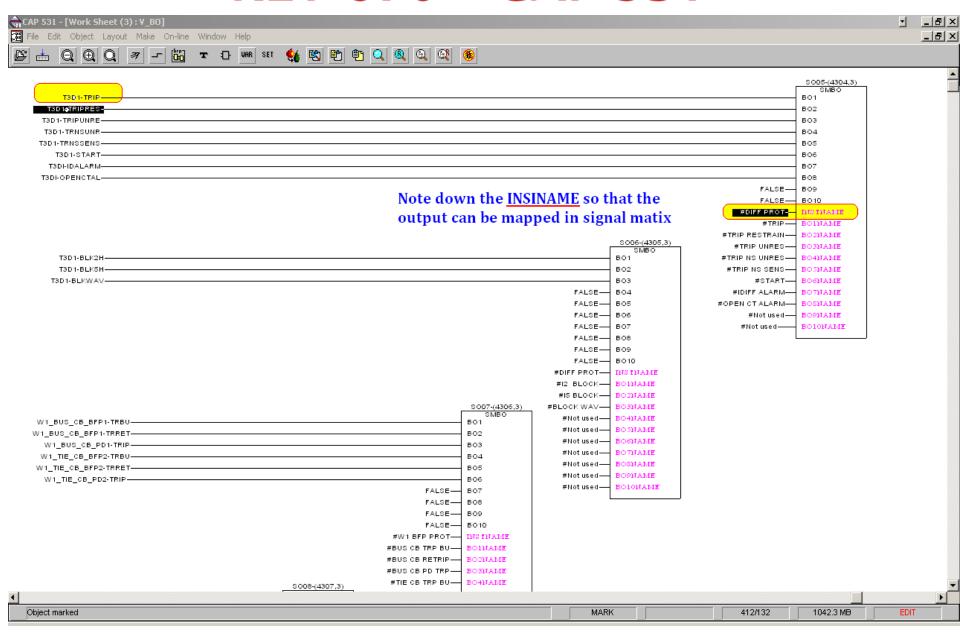




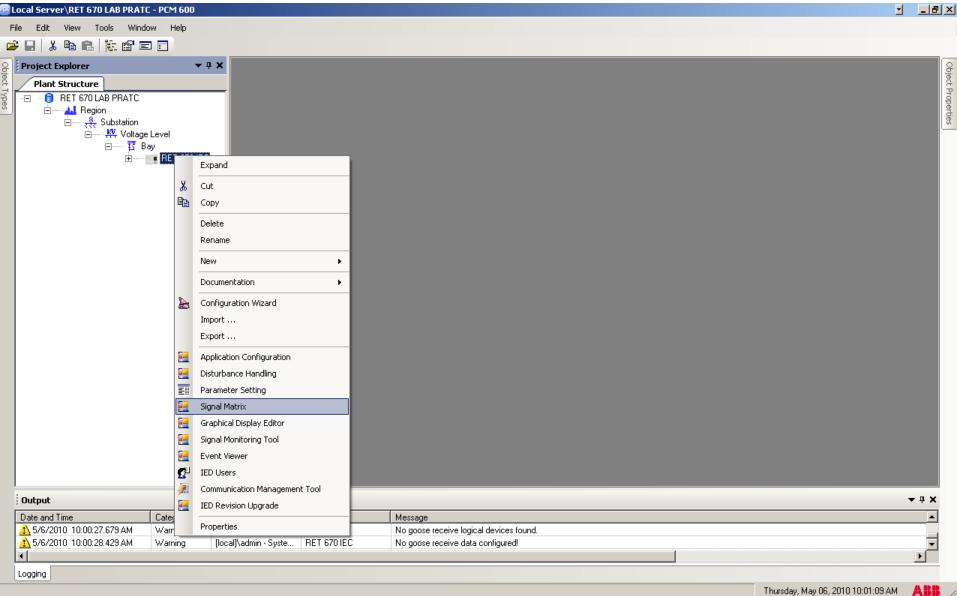




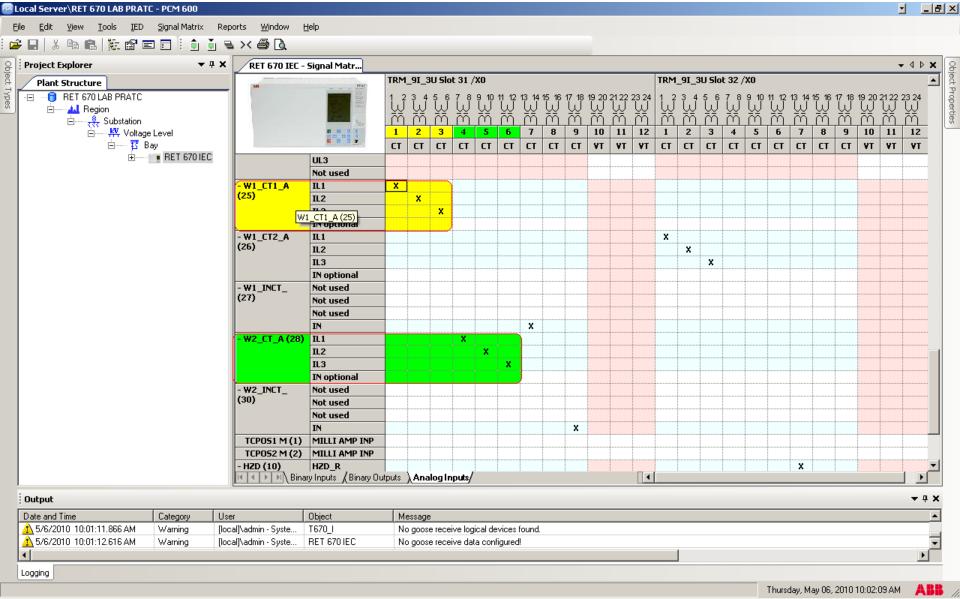




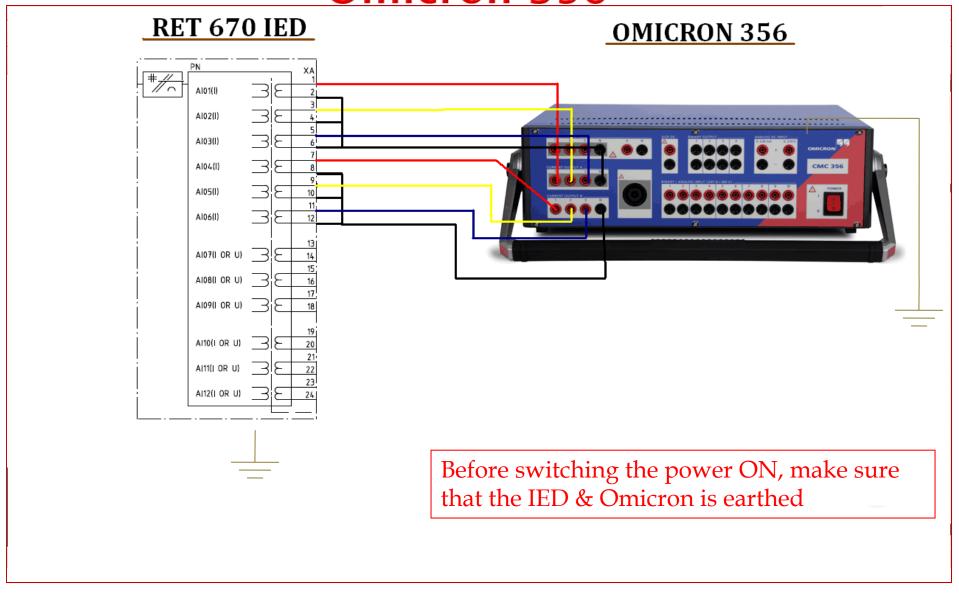
RET 670 - Signal Matrix



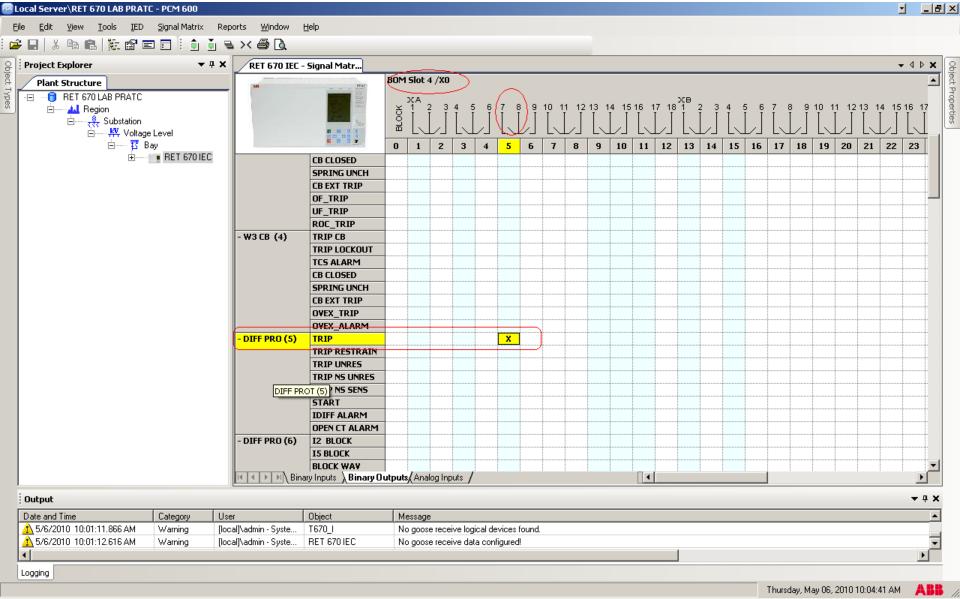
RET 670 - Signal Matrix



CT Connections between the IED and Omicron 356



RET 670 - Signal Matrix



Feedback from IED to Omicron

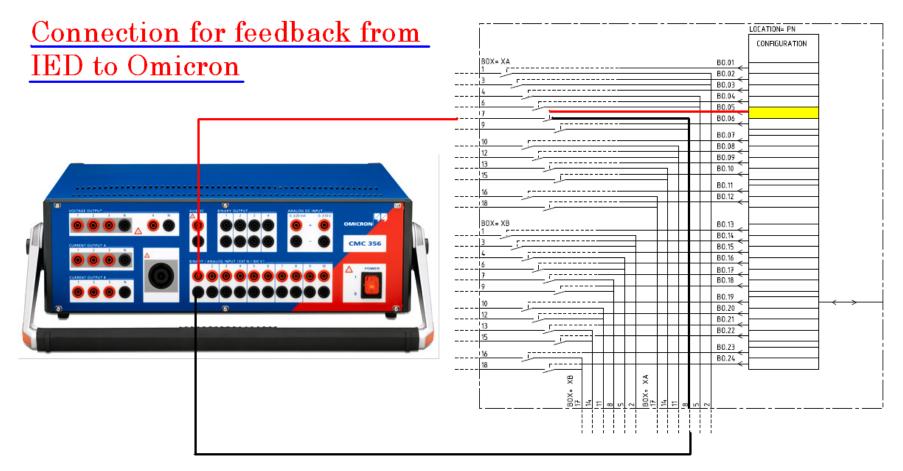
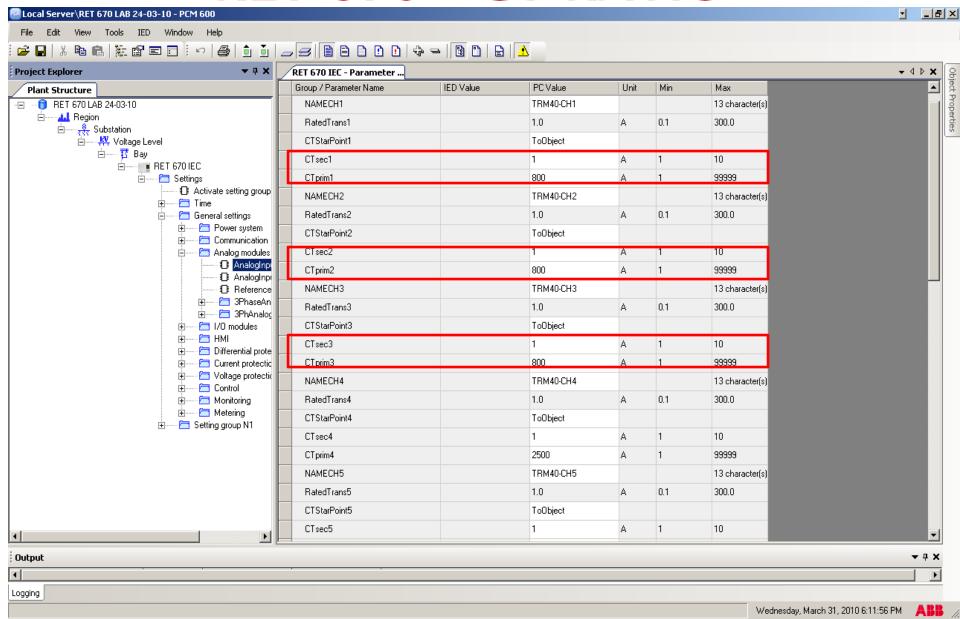
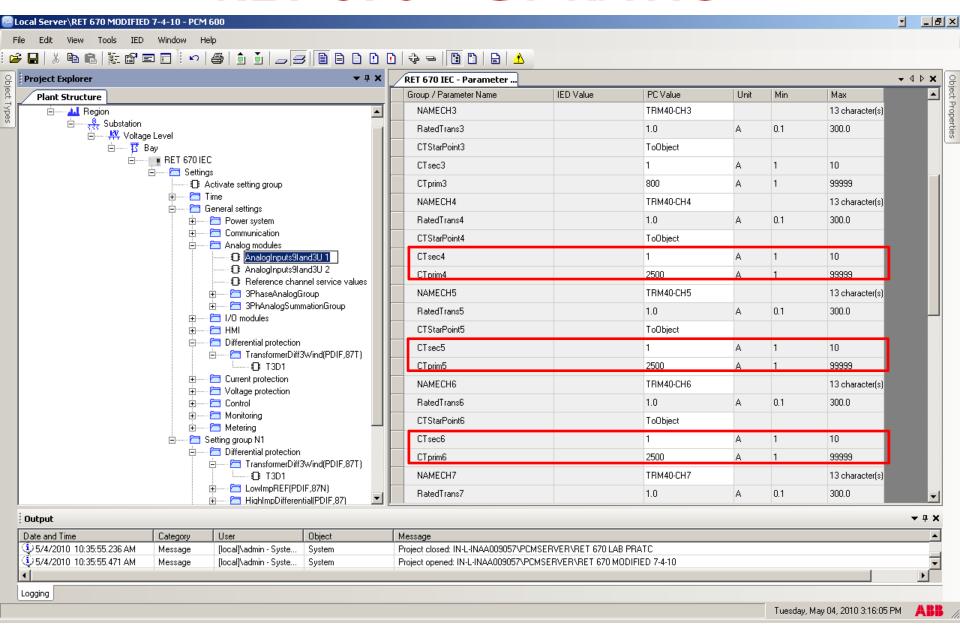


Figure 25: Binary output module (BOM). Output contacts named XA corresponds to rear position X31, X41 etc. and output contacts named XB to rear position X32, X42, etc.

RET 670 - CT RATIO



RET 670 - CT RATIO





Test Modules

Stand-alone Startup



Ramping.

QuickCMC - Virtual Front Panel Control. Right-click for more help.
State Sequencer open generic remprace



Advanced TransPlay



Autoreclosure Differential...

Synchronizer

Annunciation Checker

Network Simulation...

Meter

Transducer

IEC 61850...

CB Configuration

Control Center

Create Multifunctional Test Documents

🔯 Open Existing Test Document

Onen Protection Testing Library

New Test Document

Test Administration

Relay and Test Database

Test Tools

Additional Application Select Quick CMC

TransPlay

EnerLyzer

TransView

Harmonics

Binary I/O Monitor

Polarity Checker

O/C Characteristics Grabber

Scheme Testing Tools...

AuxDC

Setup

Prepare Test Equipment

🌉 Test Set Association

System Settings

License Manager

\infty Language Selection

Support

Documentation and Assistance

Manuals

Help

Tips & Tricks

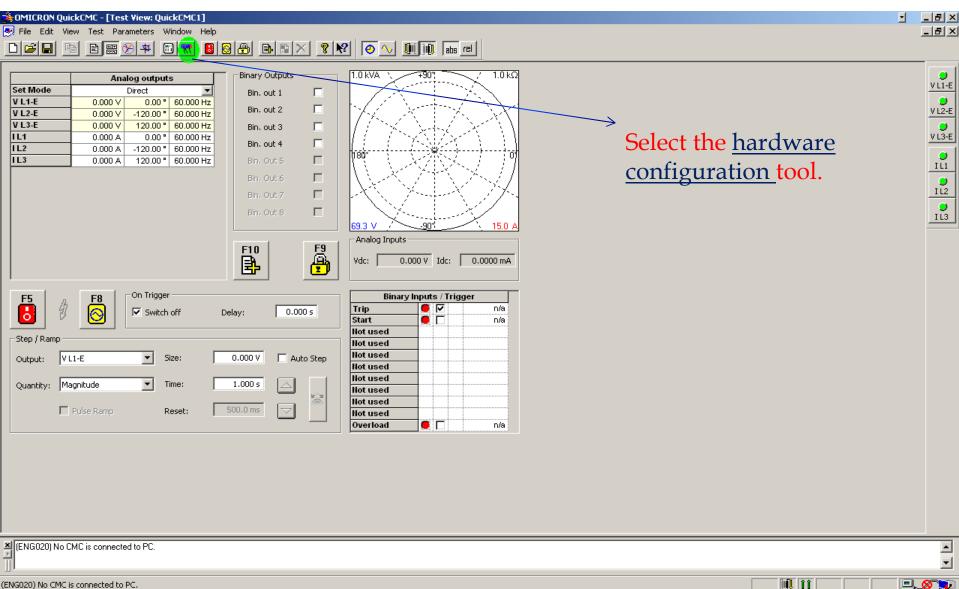
Contacts

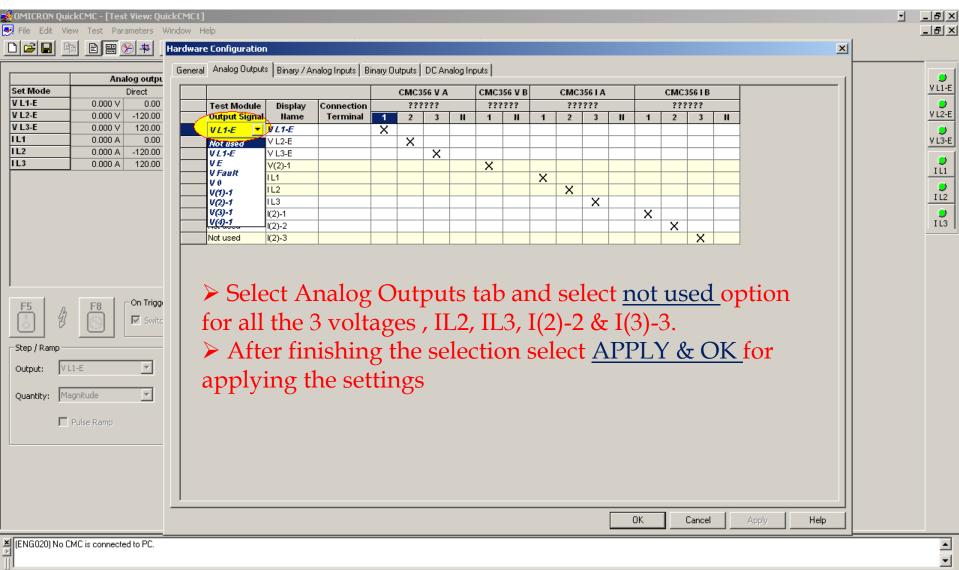
OMICRON Assist Diagnosis & Calibration...

What's New

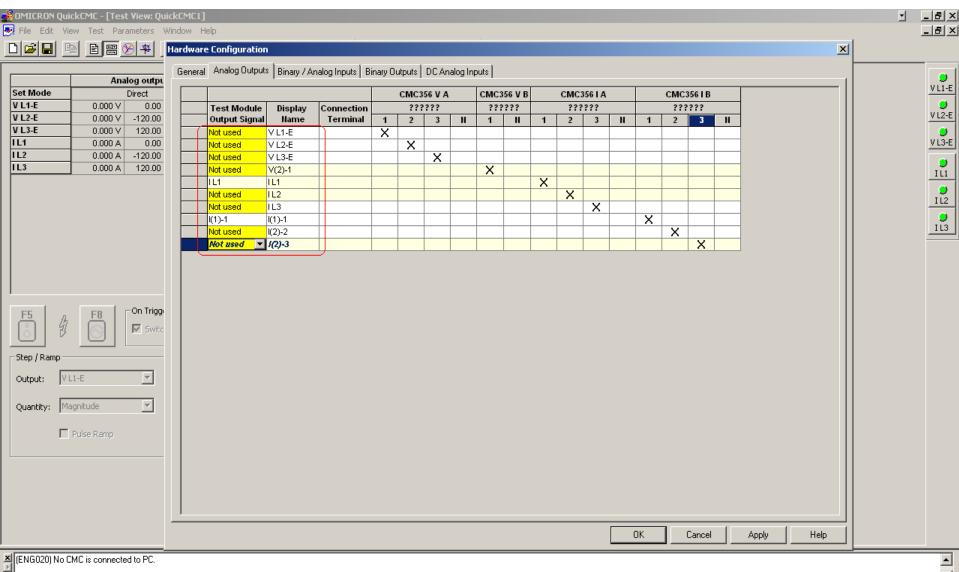
Custom

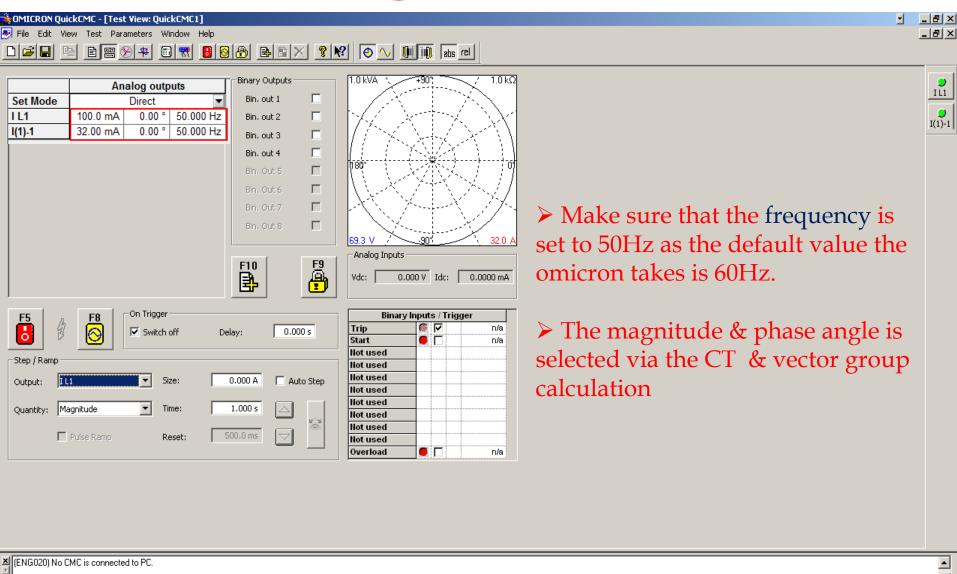
User-specific Tools

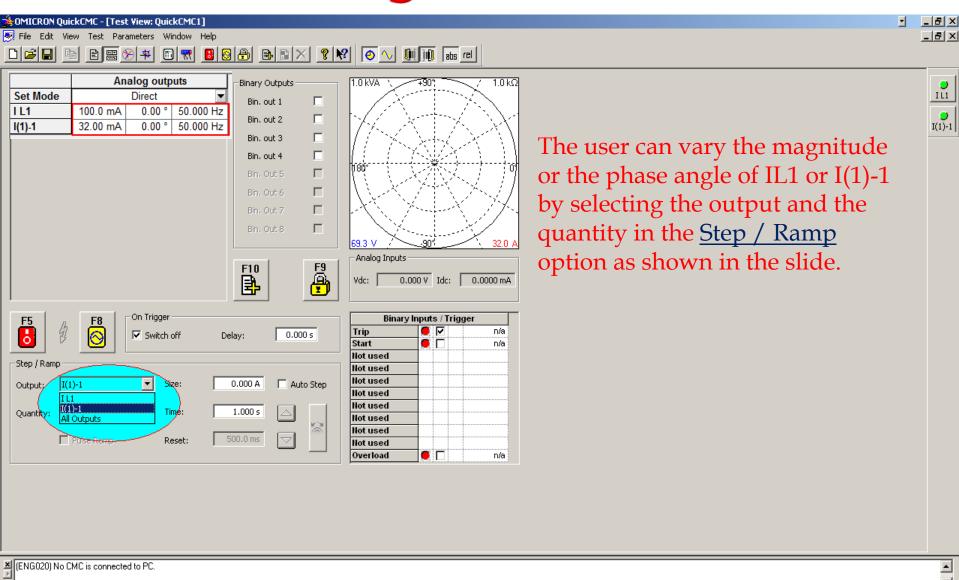


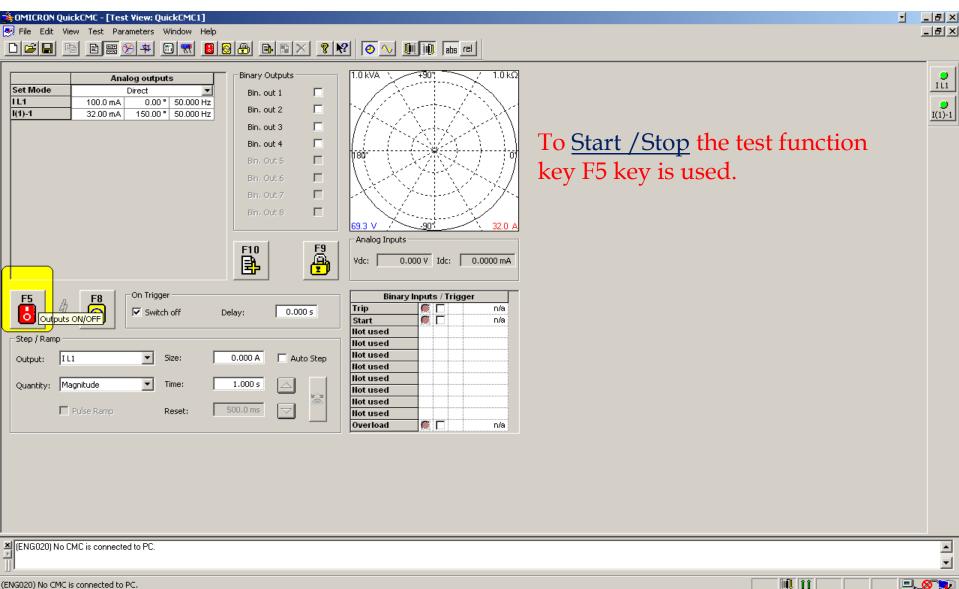


(ENG020) No CMC is connected to PC.



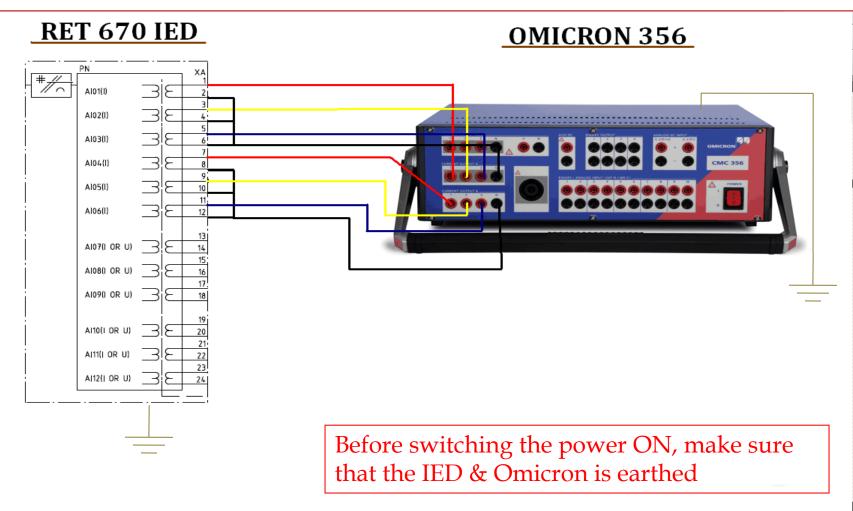






RET 670

CT Connections between the IED and Omicron 356



Feedback from IED to Omicron

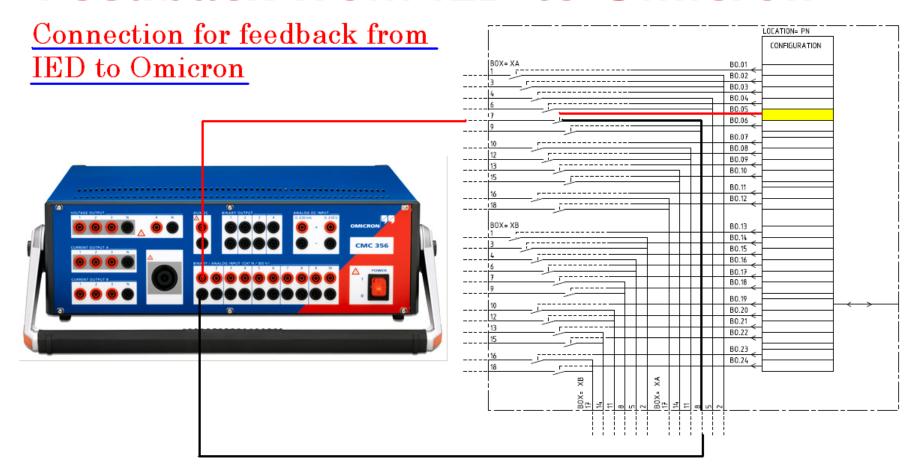
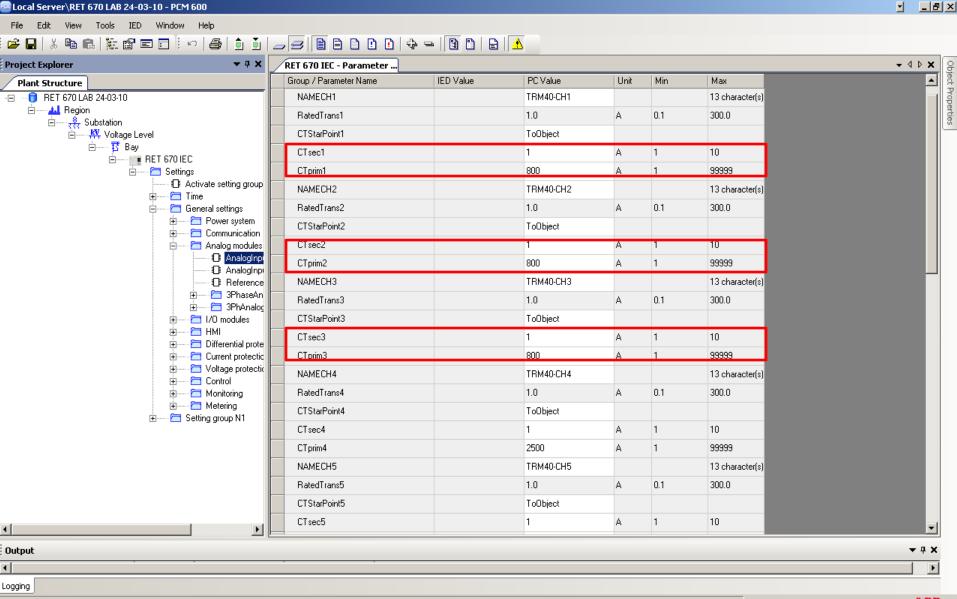
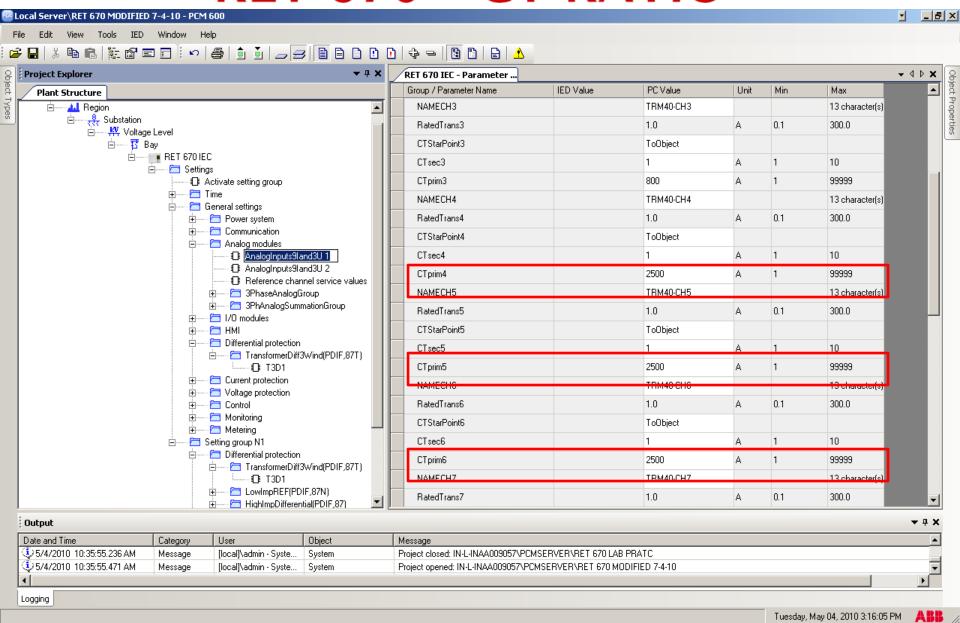


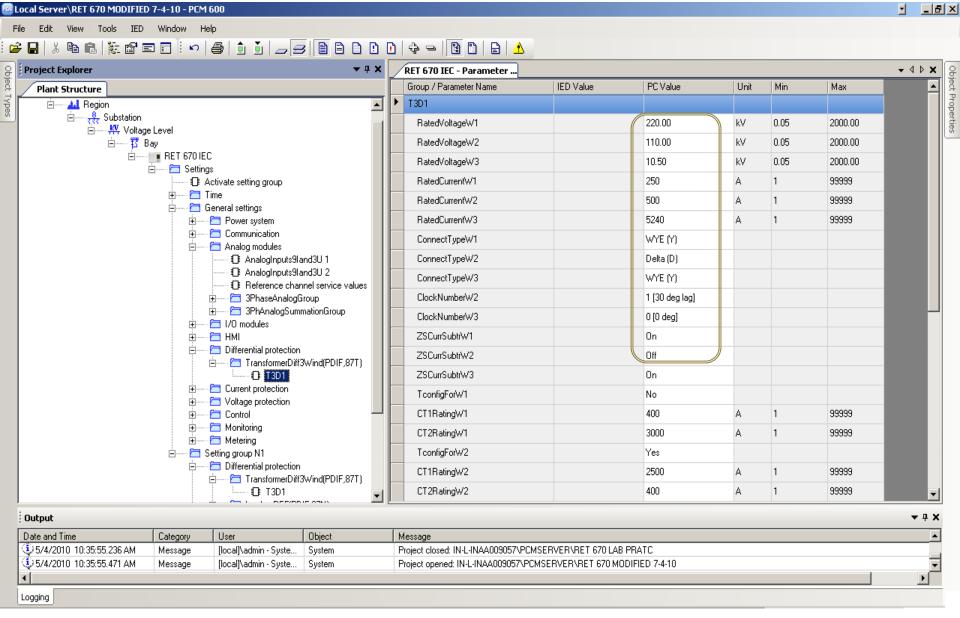
Figure 25: Binary output module (BOM). Output contacts named XA corresponds to rear position X31, X41 etc. and output contacts named XB to rear position X32, X42, etc.

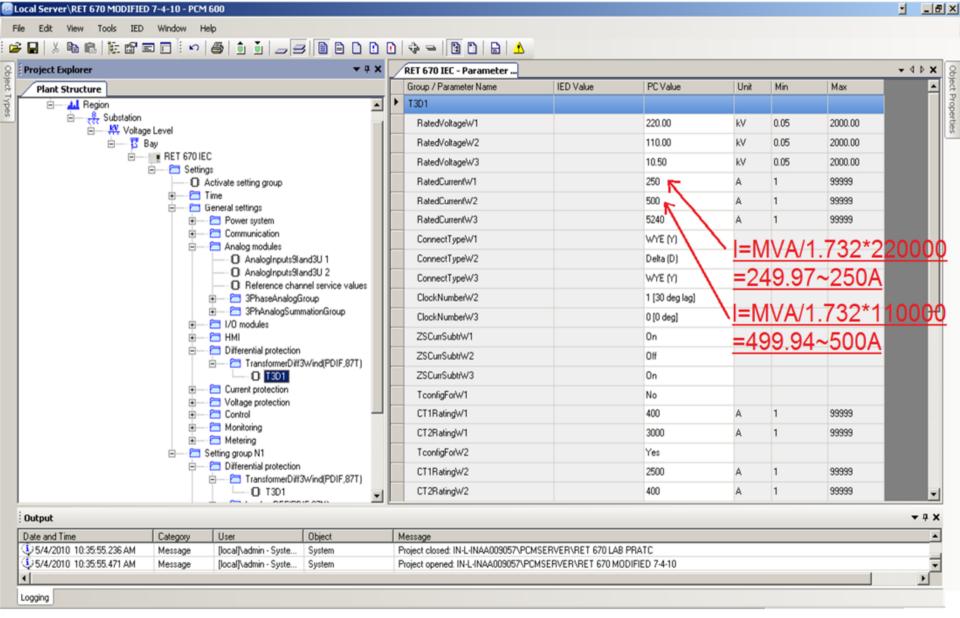
RET 670 - CT RATIO

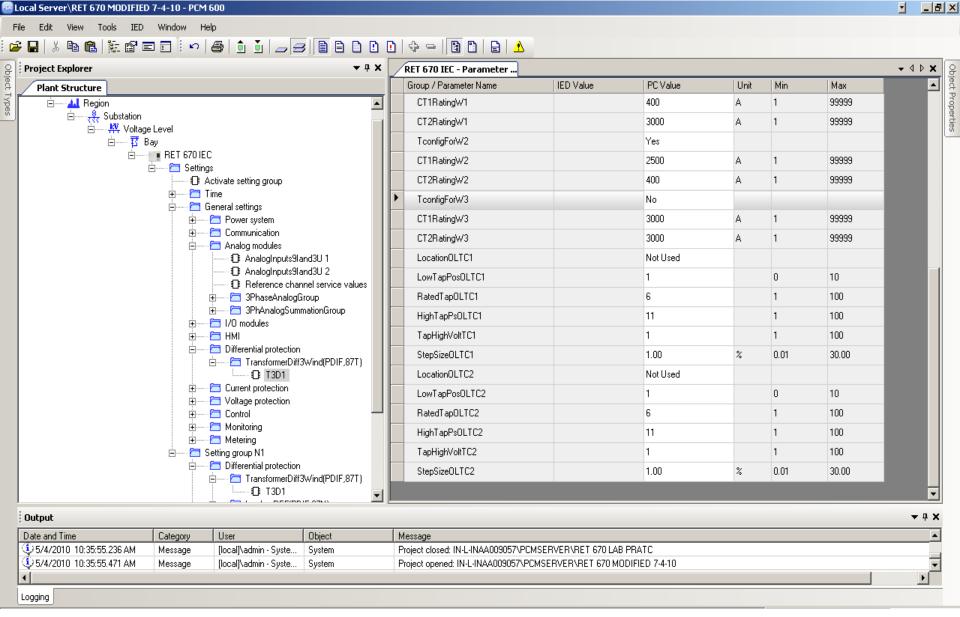


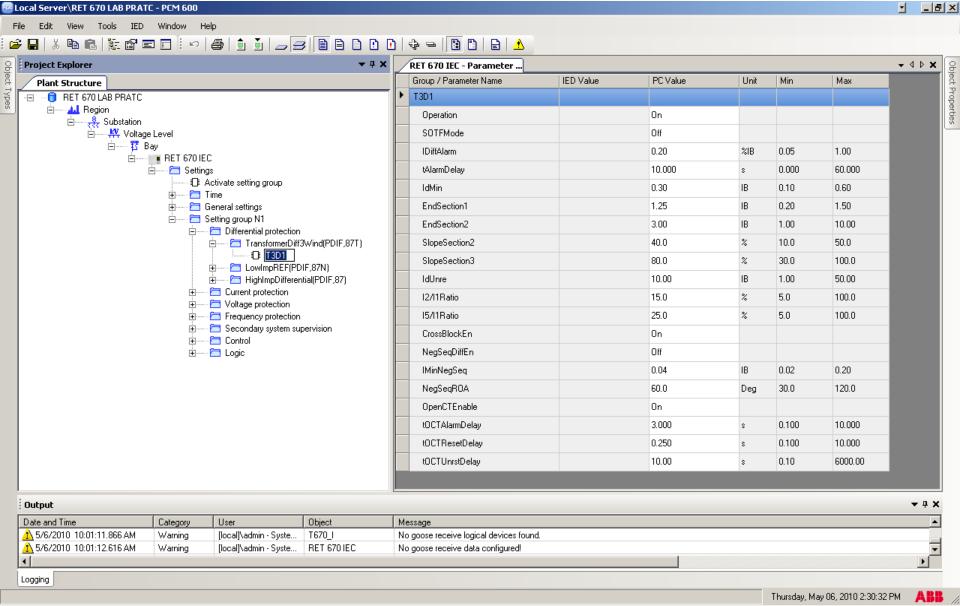
RET 670 - CT RATIO

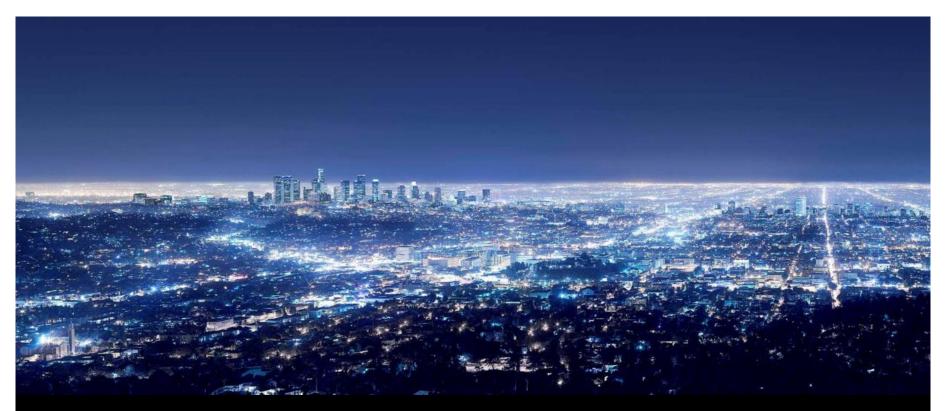








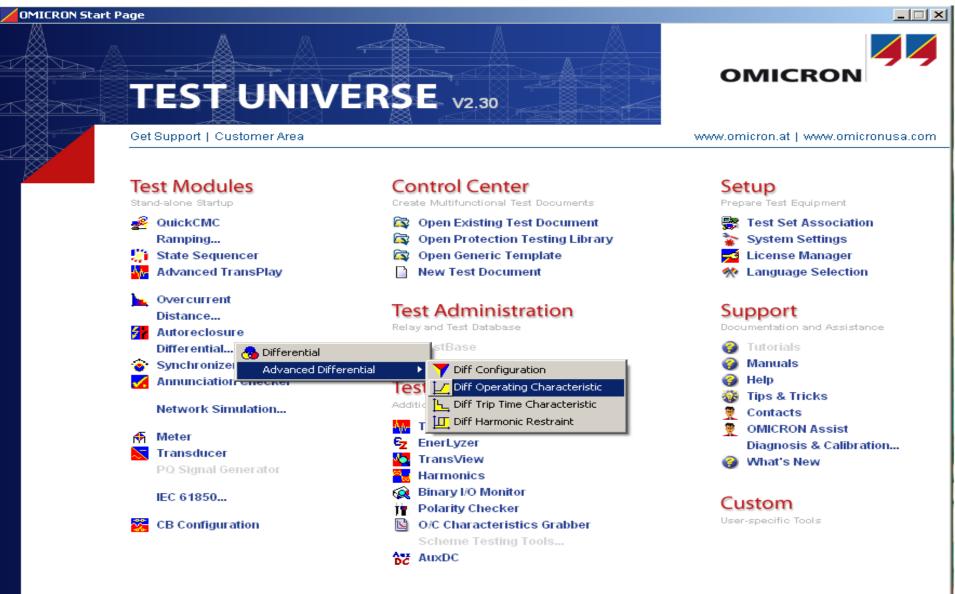


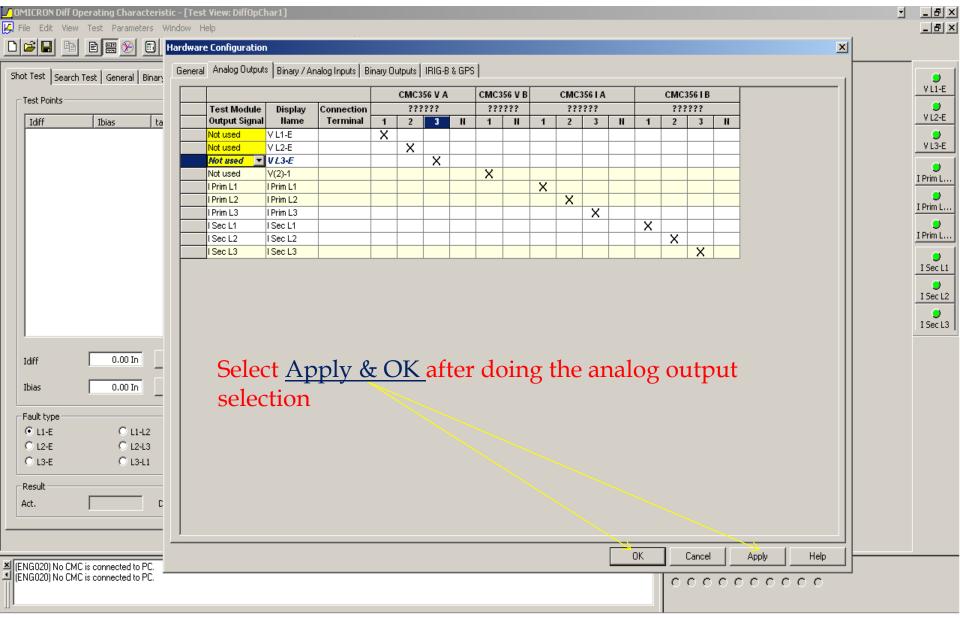


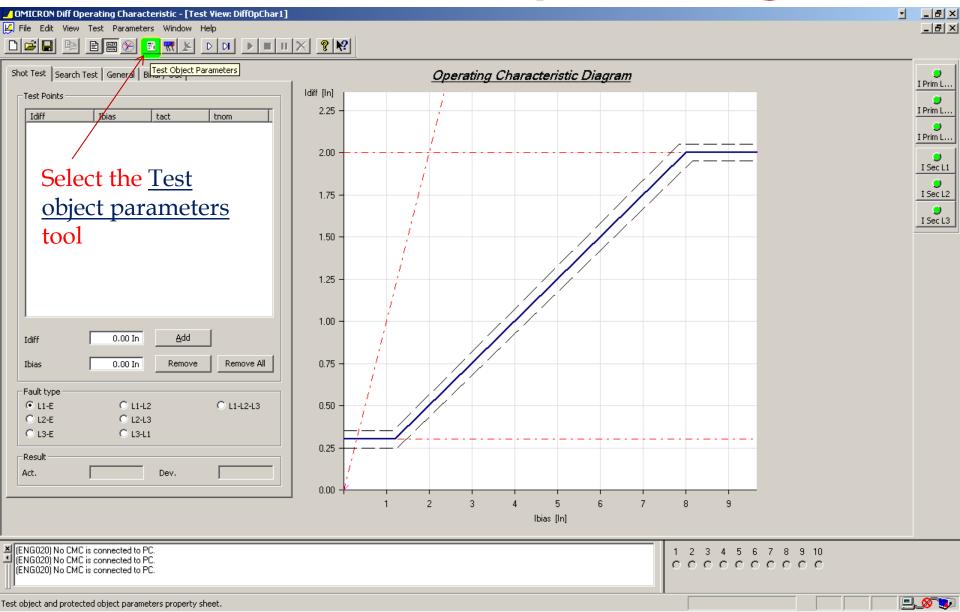
Antony RAJA, INOPC - 08/08/2013

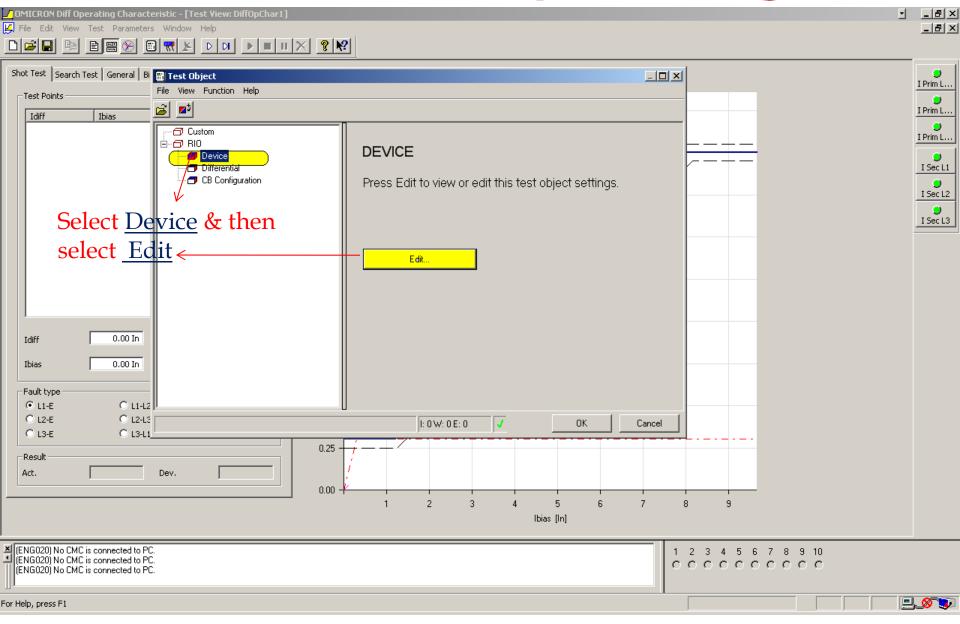
RET 670 Differential slope setting in omicron

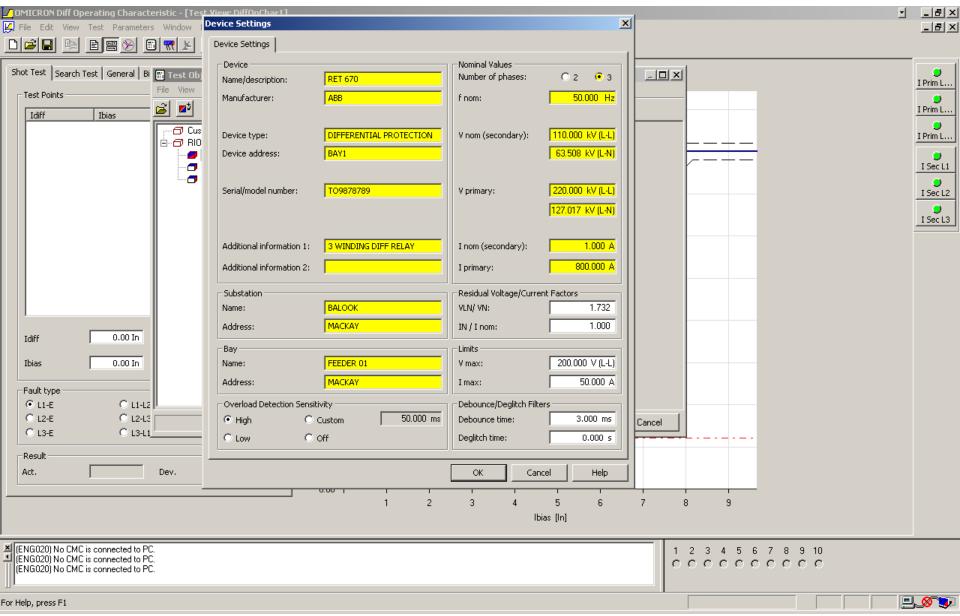


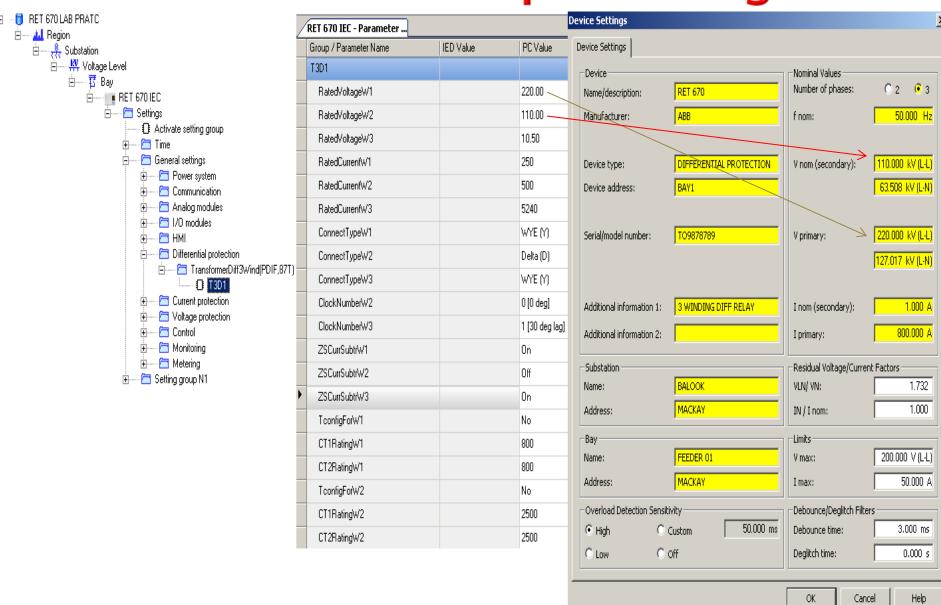


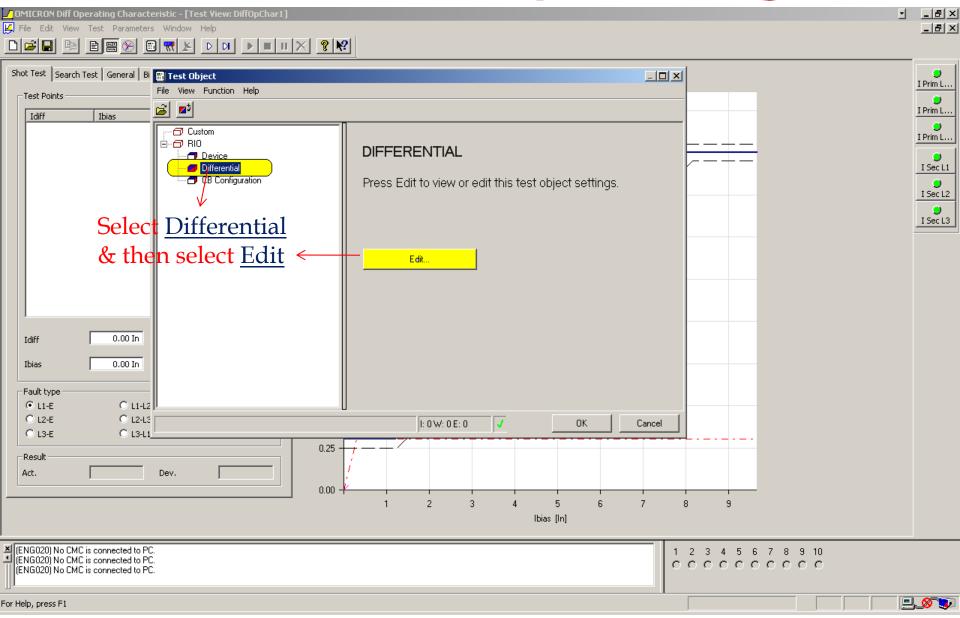


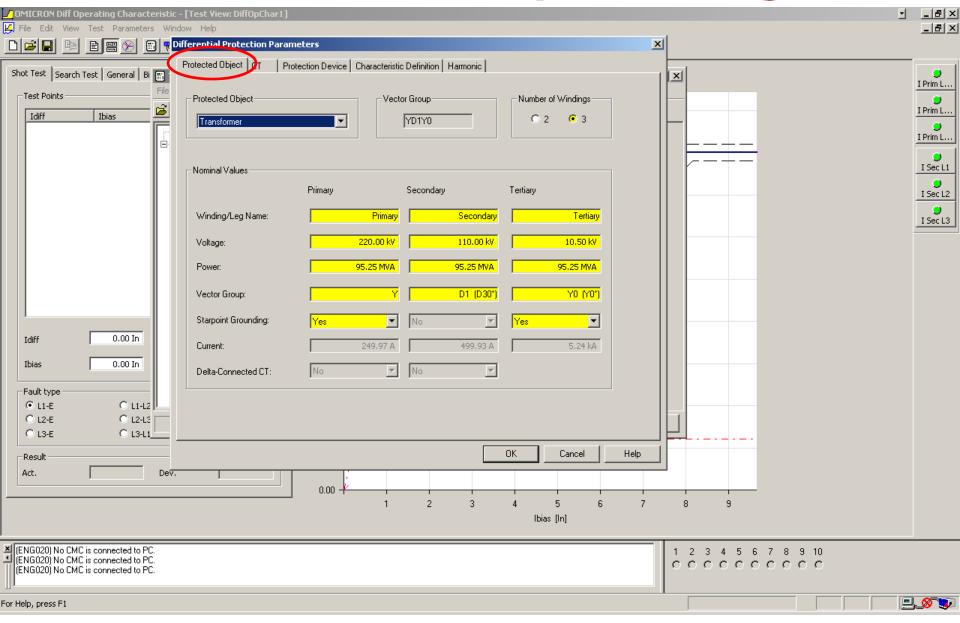


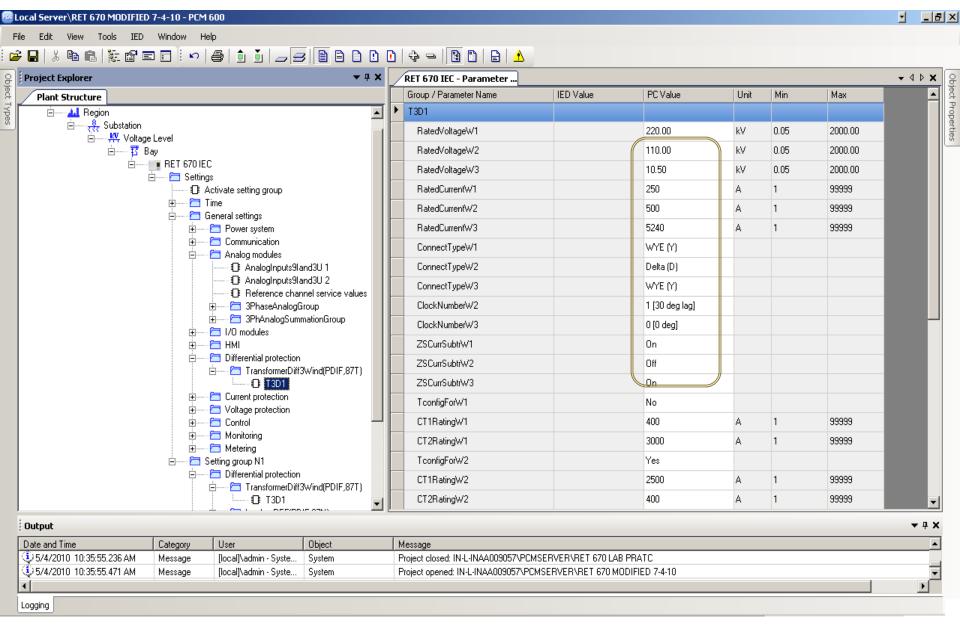


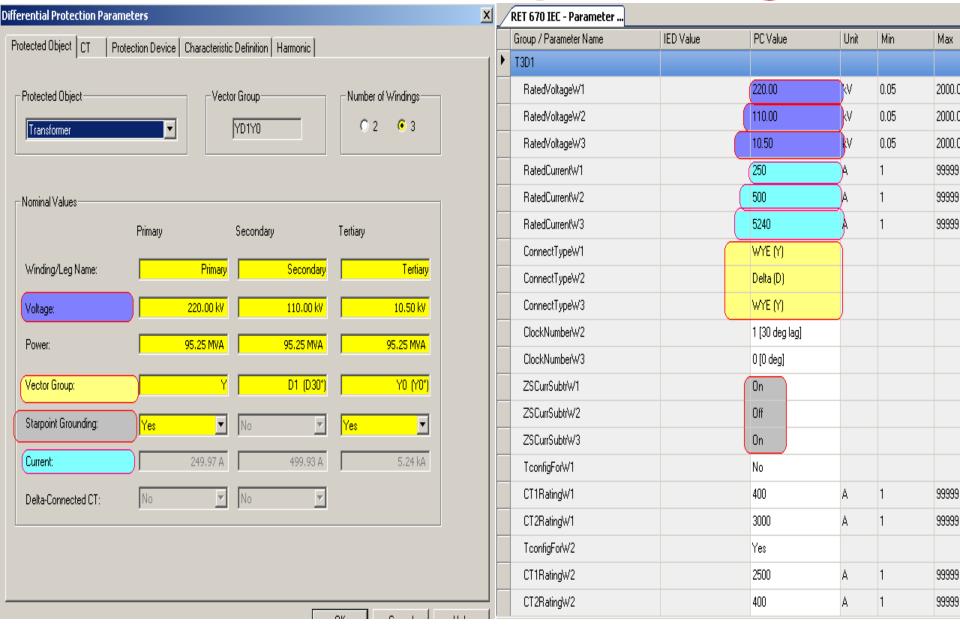


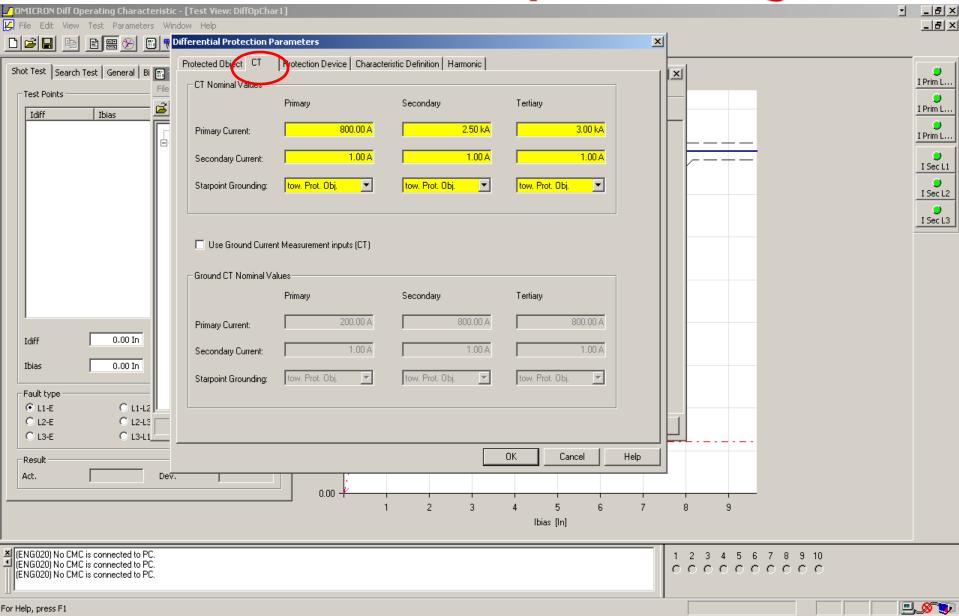




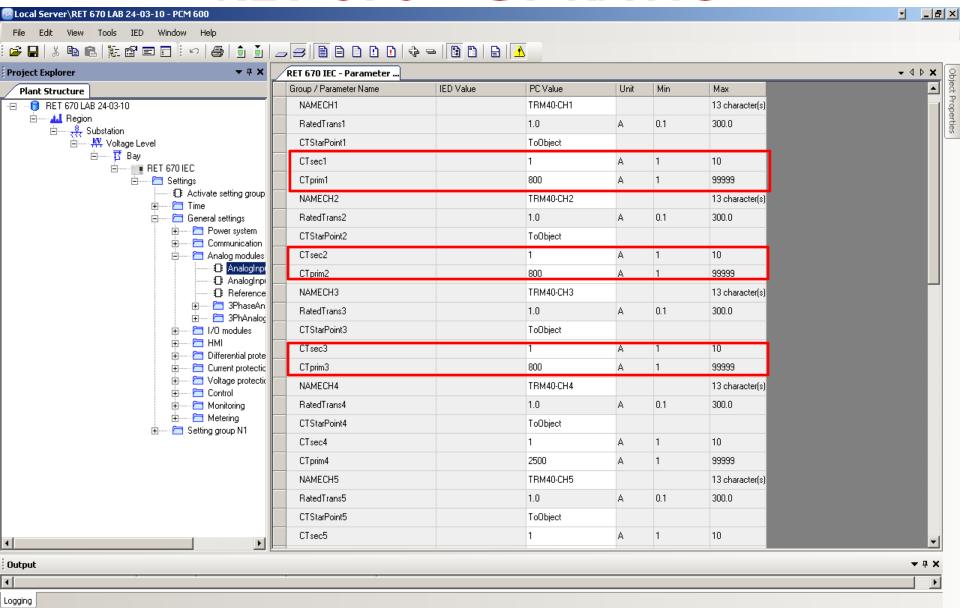


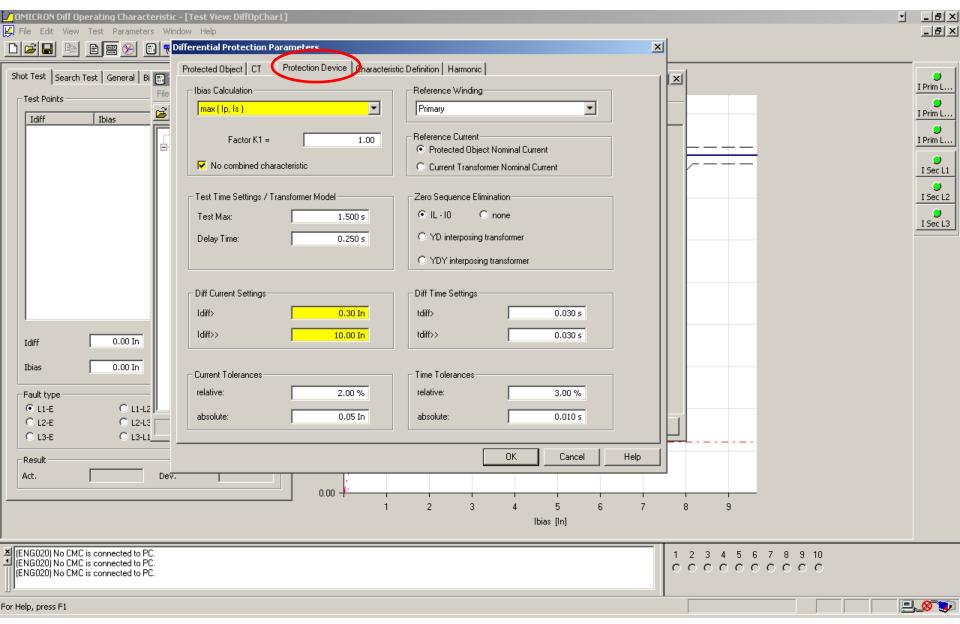


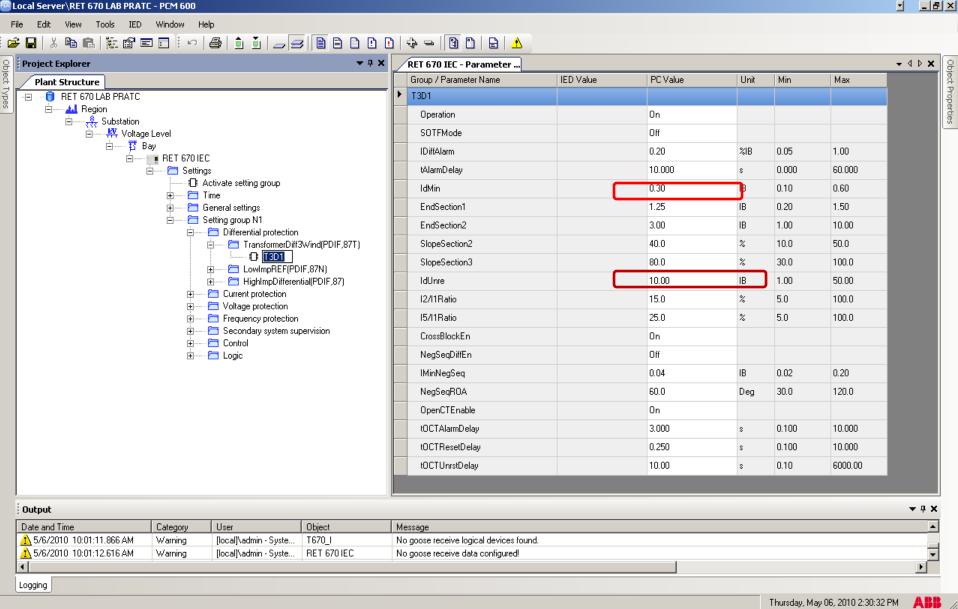


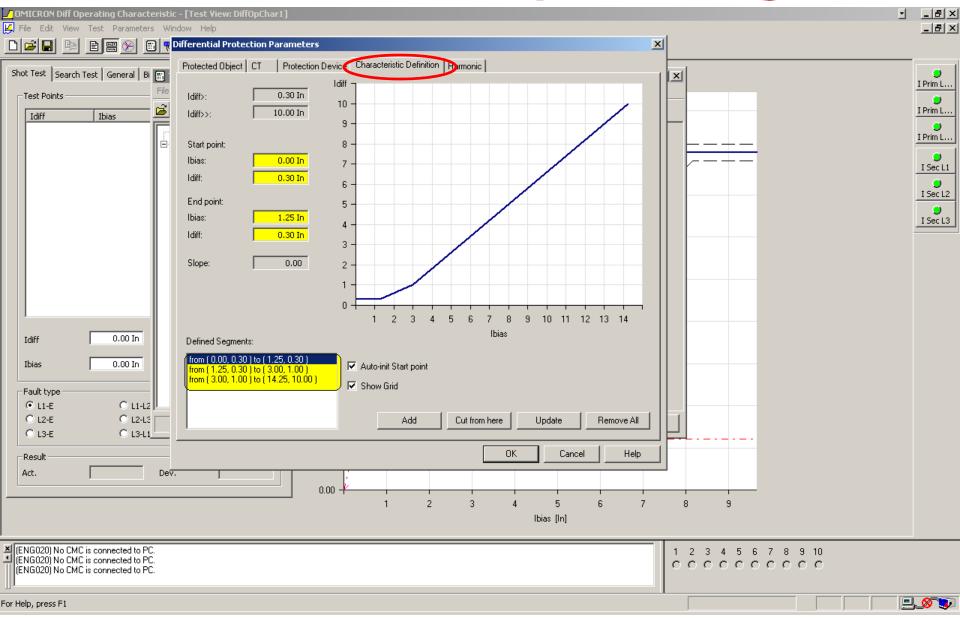


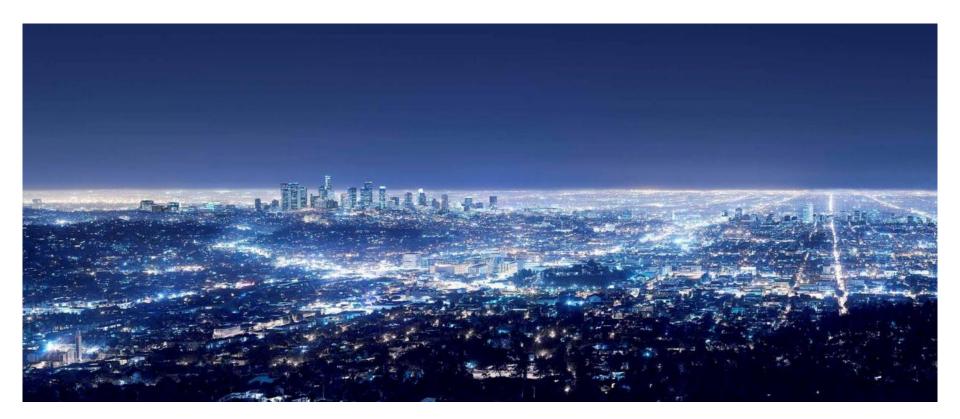
RET 670 - CT RATIO







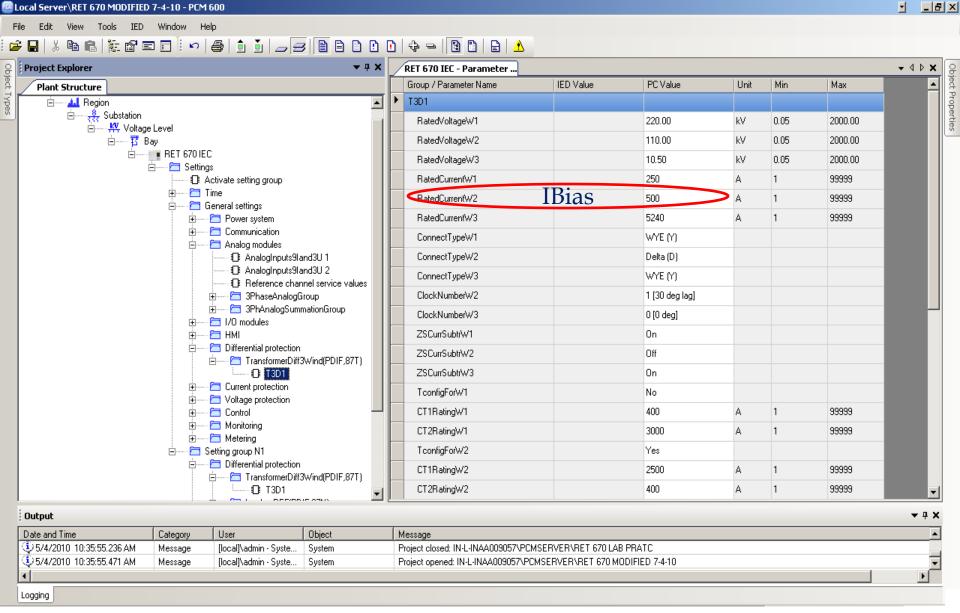


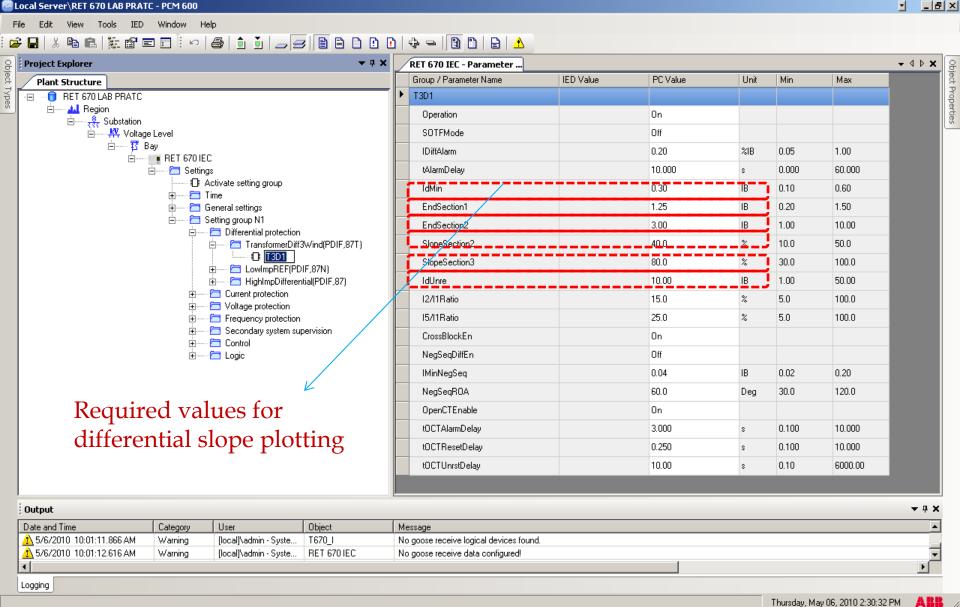


Antony RAJA, INOPC - 08/08/2013

RET 670 Differential Slope Plotting







Given Values:-

1) Ibias = 250

2) Idmin = 0.3 IB = 75

Endsection 1 = 1.25 IB = 312.5

4) Endsection 2 = $3.00 \, \text{IB}$ = 750

Slopesection 2 = 40%

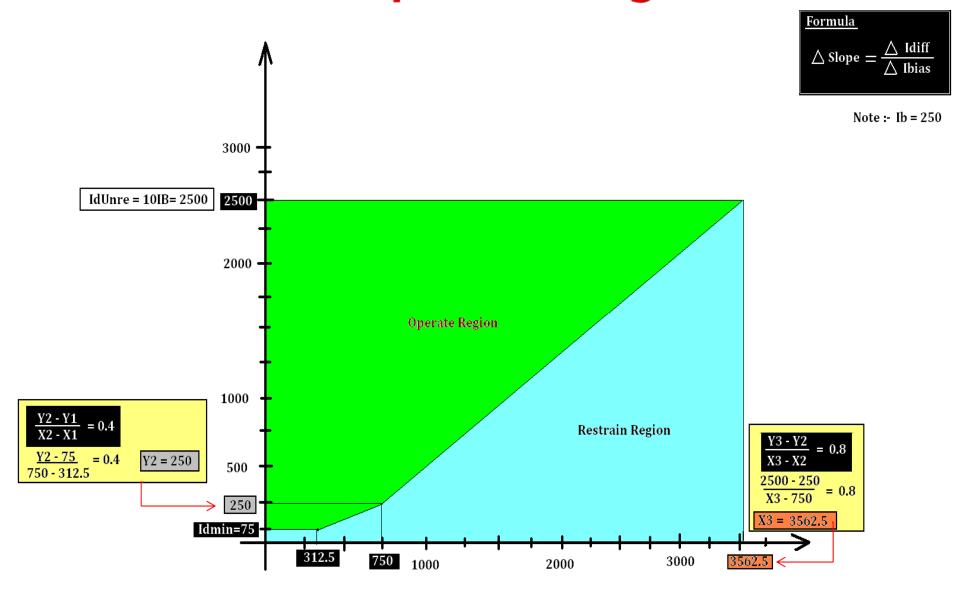
Slopesection3 = 80%

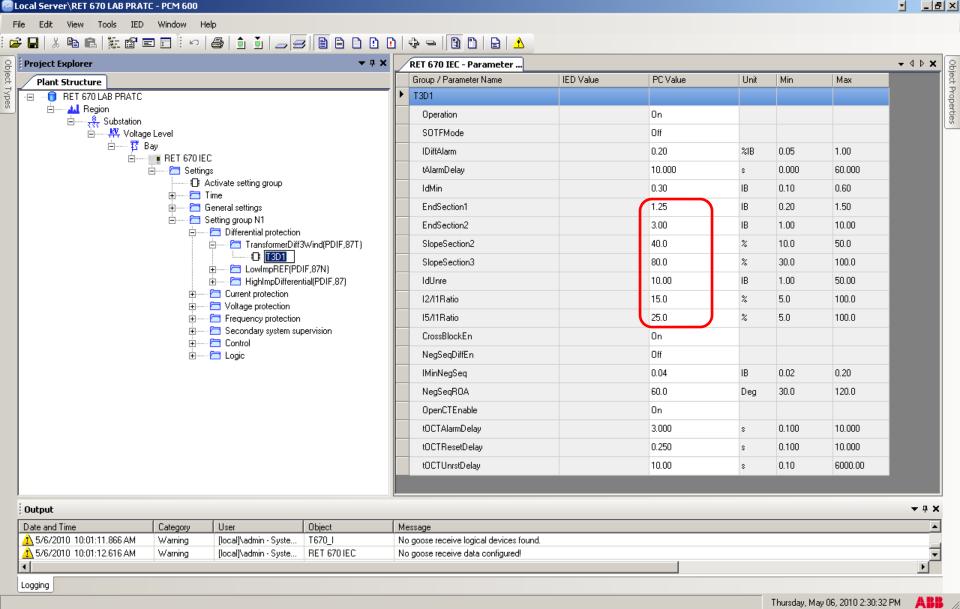
7) IdUnre = 10 IB = 2500

8) X3 = ? Refer next slide

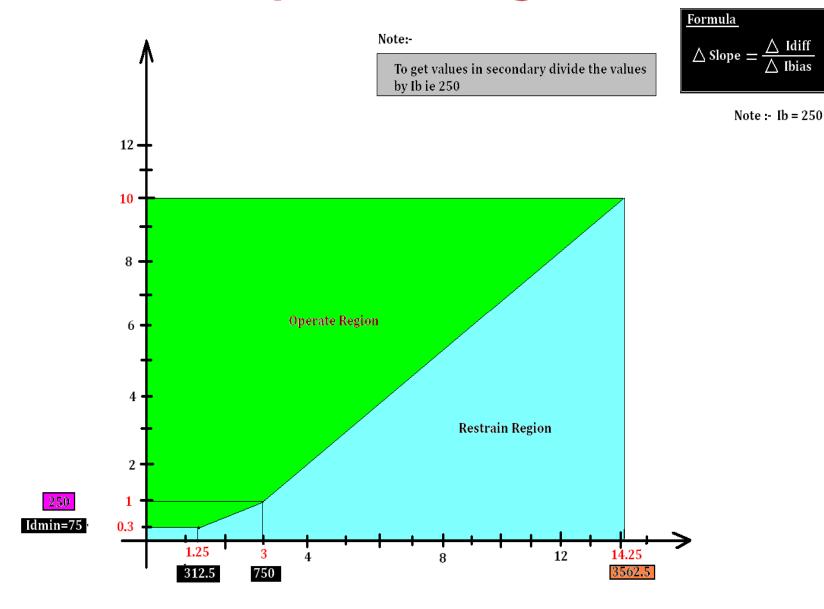
9) Y2 = ? Refer next slide

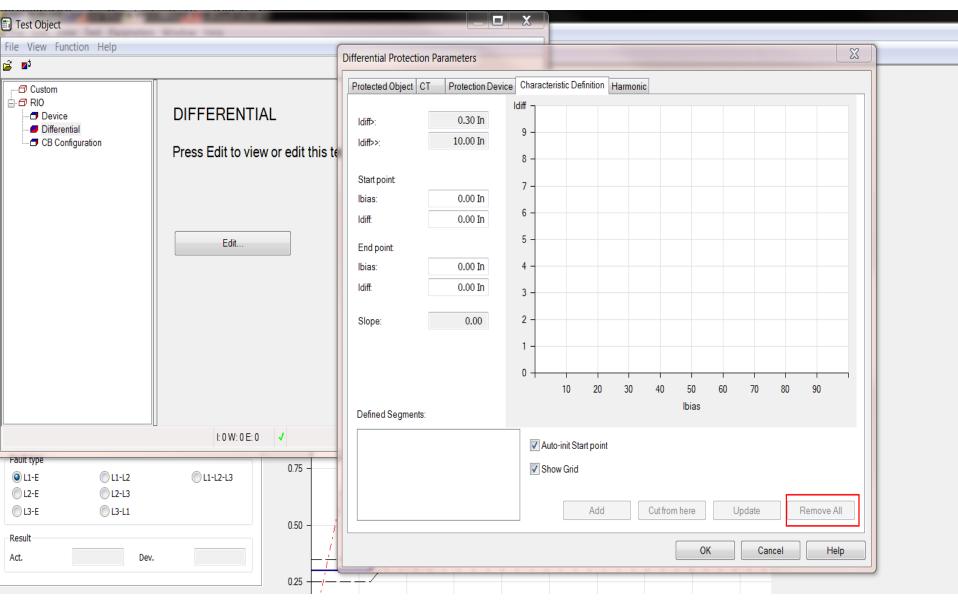
Differential Slope Plotting Procedure

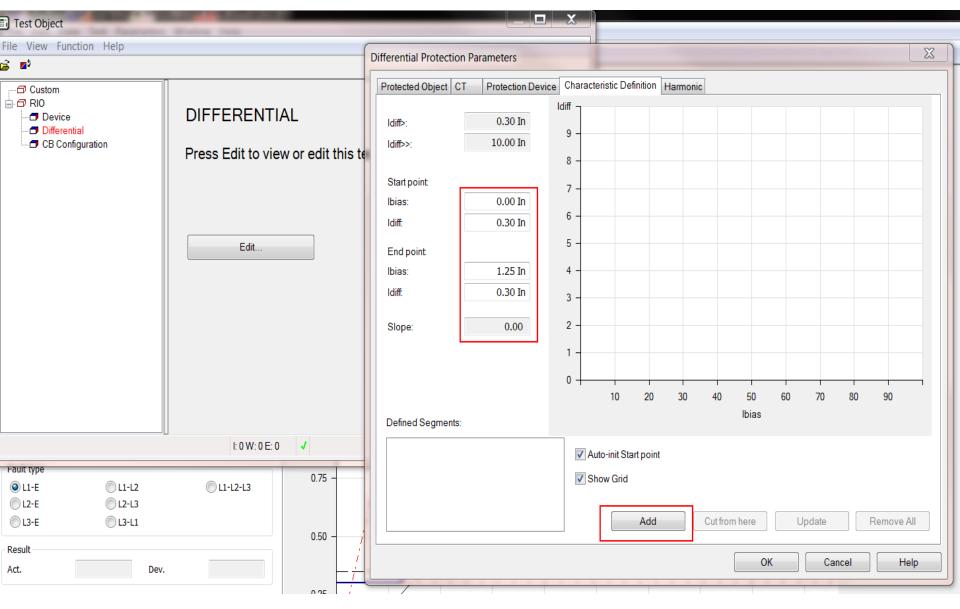


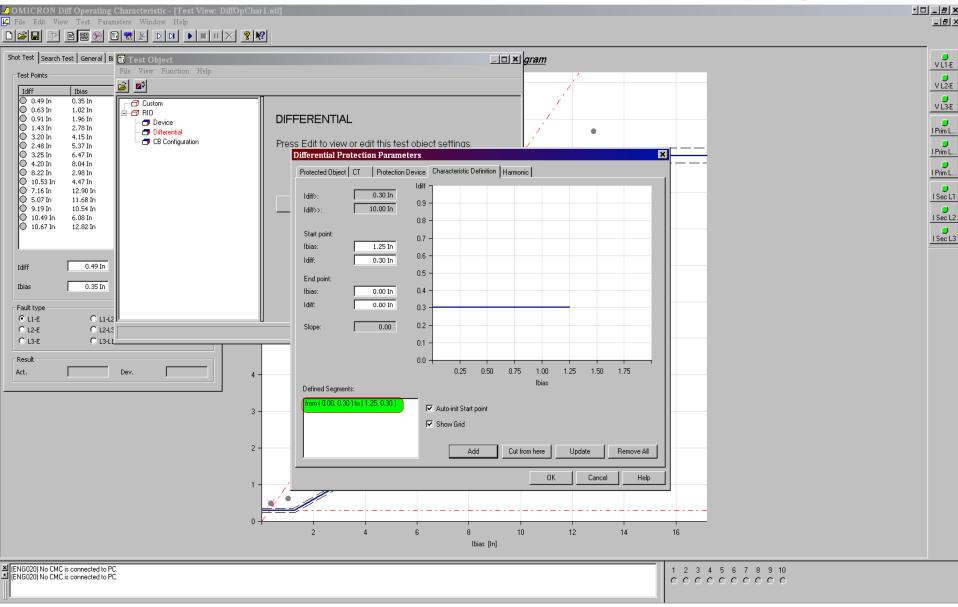


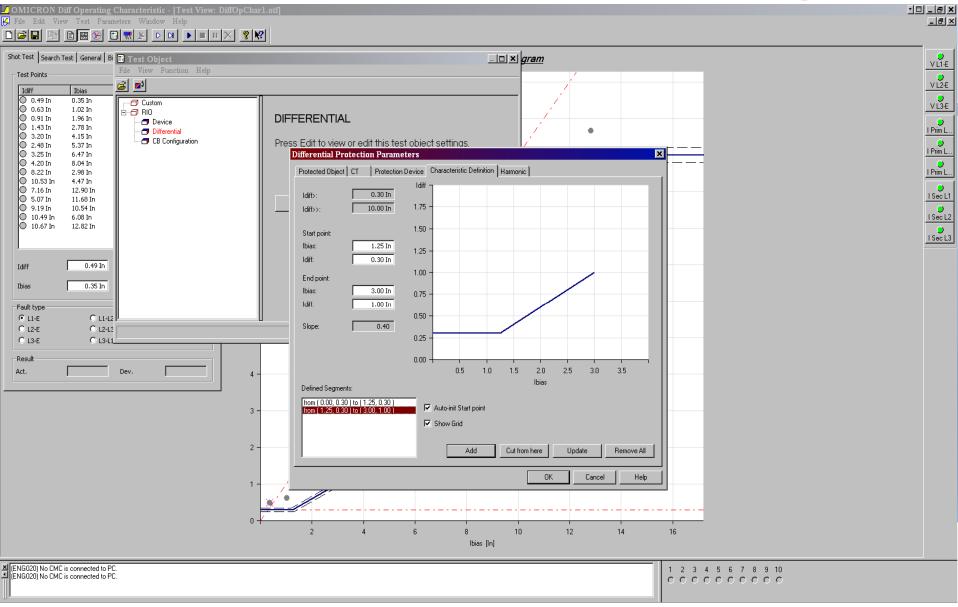
Differential Slope Plotting Procedure

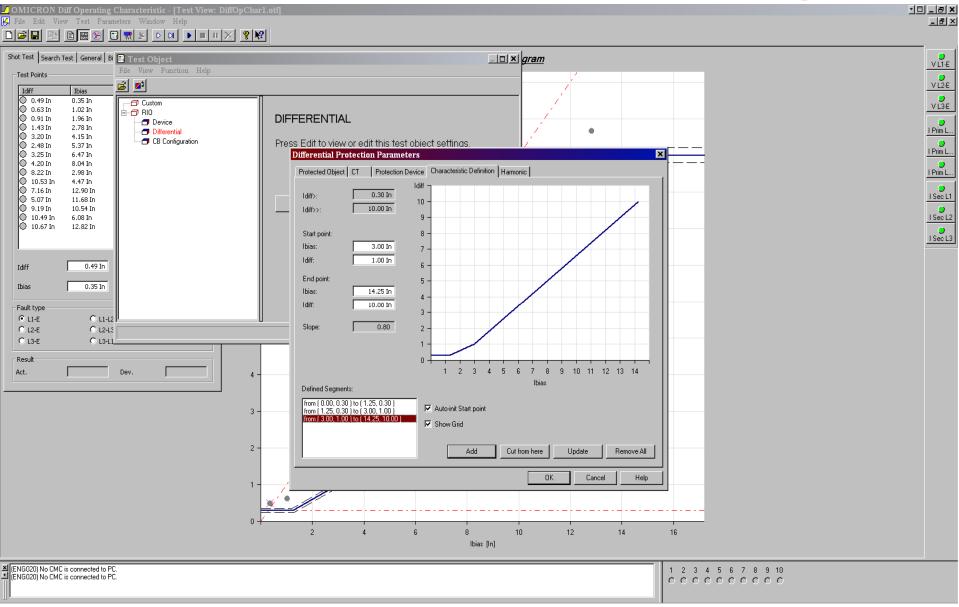


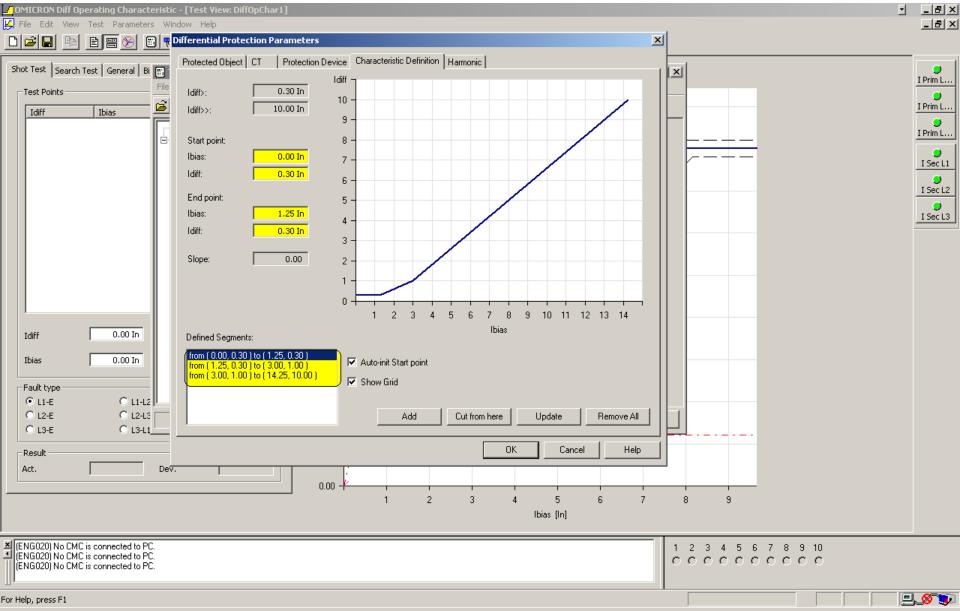


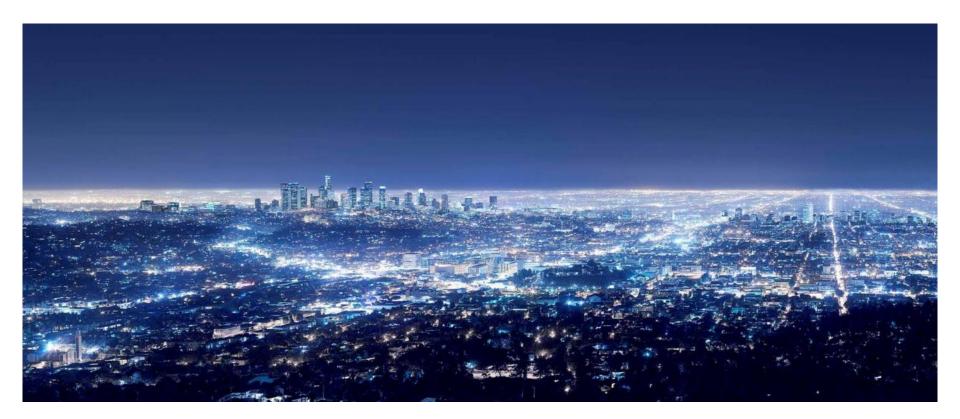








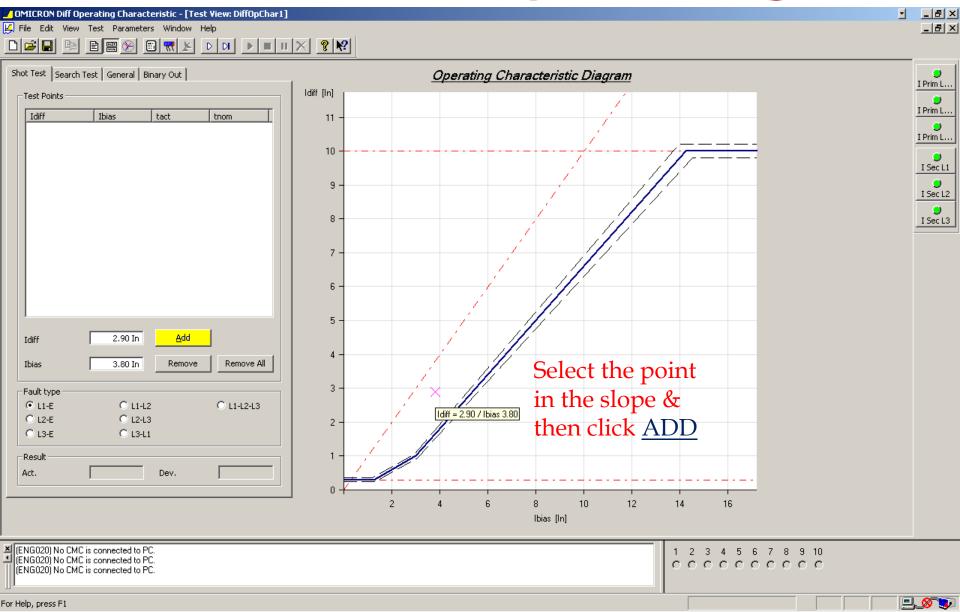


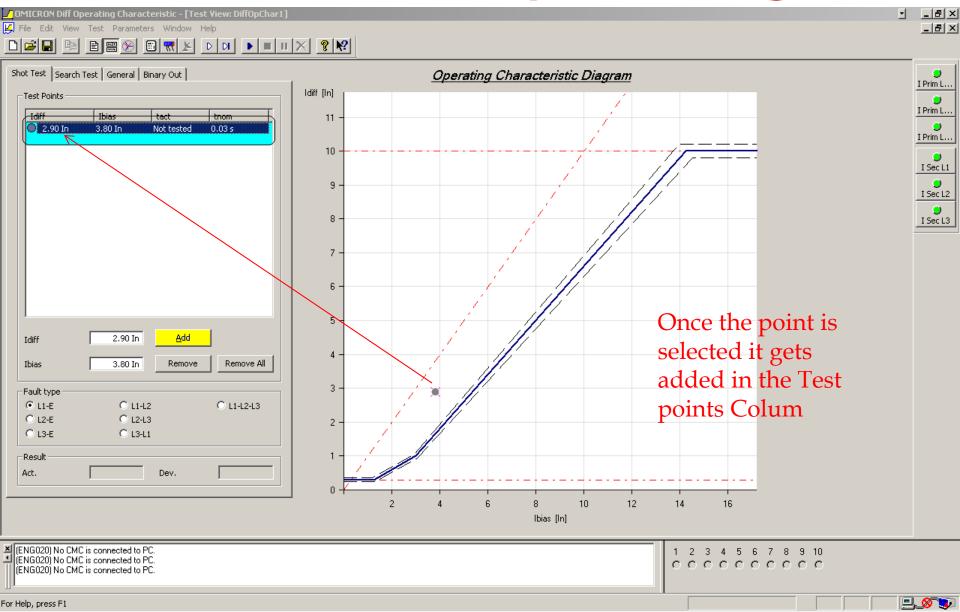


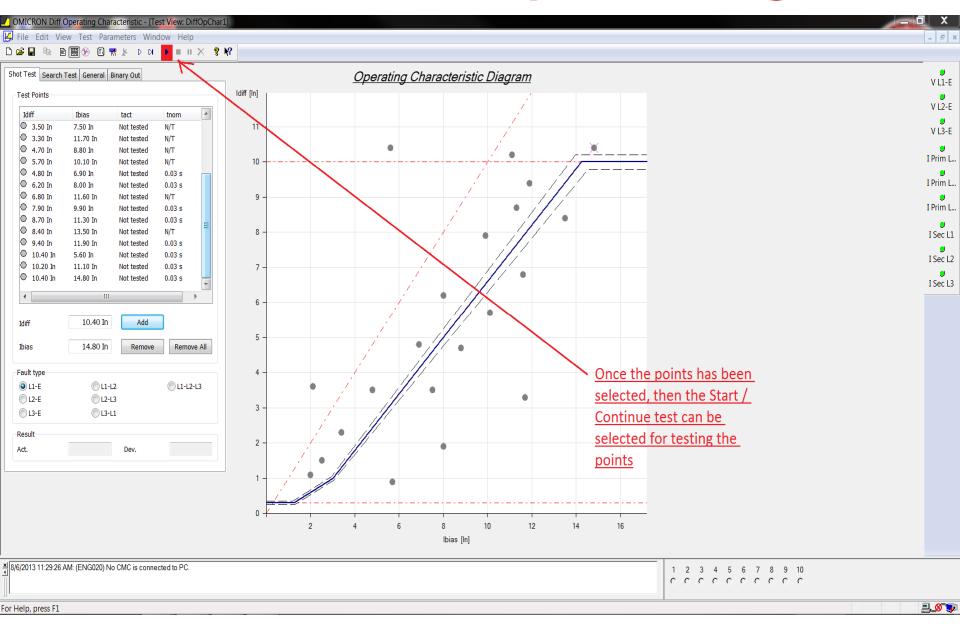
Antony RAJA, INOPC - 08/08/2013

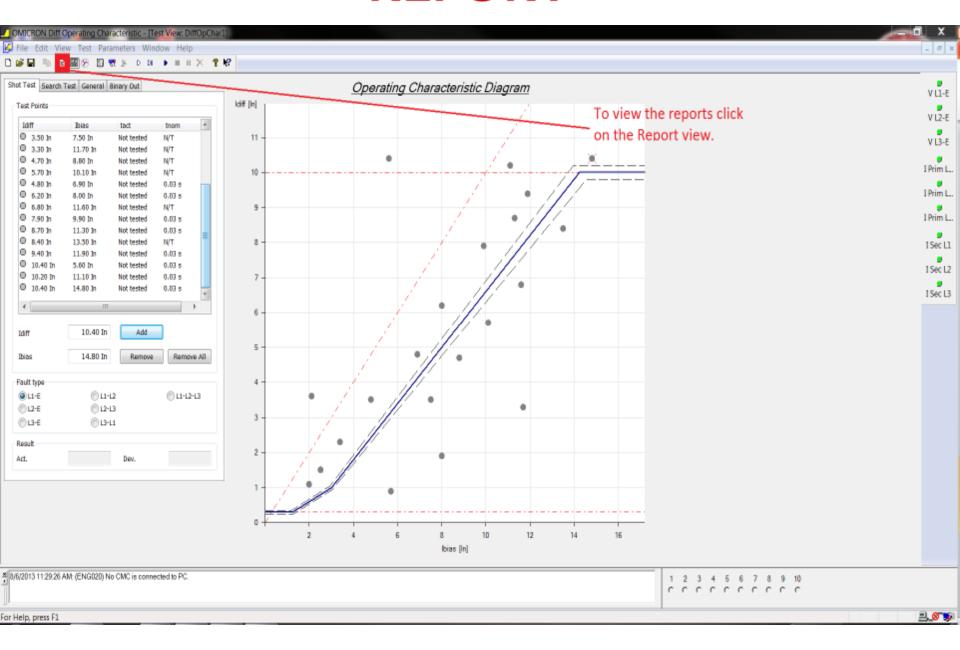
RET 670 Differential Slope Testing











RET diff chara full optipn lab.otf

Test Object - Differential Parameters

Protected Object:

Protected Object: Transformer

Vector Group: YD1Y0

Winding/Leg Name:	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Voltage:	220.00 kV	110.00 kV	10.50 kV
Power:	95.25 MVA	95.25 MVA	95.25 MVA
Starpoint Grounding:	Yes	No	Yes
Delta-connected CT:	No	No	No

CT:

Winding/Leg Name:	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
CT Current Prim:	800.00 A	2500.00 A	3000.00 A
CT Current Sec:	1.00 A	1.00 A	1.00 A
CT Grounding:	tow. Prot. Obj.	tow. Prot. Obj.	tow. Prot. Obj.
Gnd CT Prim Current:	200.00 A	800.00 A	800.00 A
Gnd CT Sec Current:	1.00 A	1.00 A	1.00 A
Gnd CT Grounding:	n/a	n/a	n/a

Protection device:

Reference Winding: Primary

Ibias Calculation: max (lp, ls) (K1 = 1.00)

Zero Seq. Elimination: IL-I0

Reference Current: PO nominal current

Ground CT Used: No Disable Comb. char.: Yes

Disable Comb. char.: Yes

0.30 In

Idiff>: ldiff>>:

10.00 In

Itol rel:

2.00 % 0.05 In

Itol abs:

Test Module

Name:

Characteristic

Test Start:

User Name:

Company:

OMICRON Diff Operating

06-Apr-2010 10:14:38

Test Settings: Testina: Primary / Secondary

Max. Test Time:

1.50 s

0

Prefault:

No

Prefault current: 0.00 In

Vout enabled: No GPS/IRIG-B enabled: No

Binary Outputs

Bin out 1:

Bin. out 2: 0

Bin. out 3: 0 tdiff>:

0.03 s

tdiff>>:

0.03 s

ttol rel:

3.00 %

ttol abs:

0.01 s

Version:

Test End:

2.30

06-Apr-2010 10:15:37

Manager:

Delay Time: 0.25 s

Prefault time: $0.000 \, s$

Vout winding: Primary

GPS/IRIG-B side:

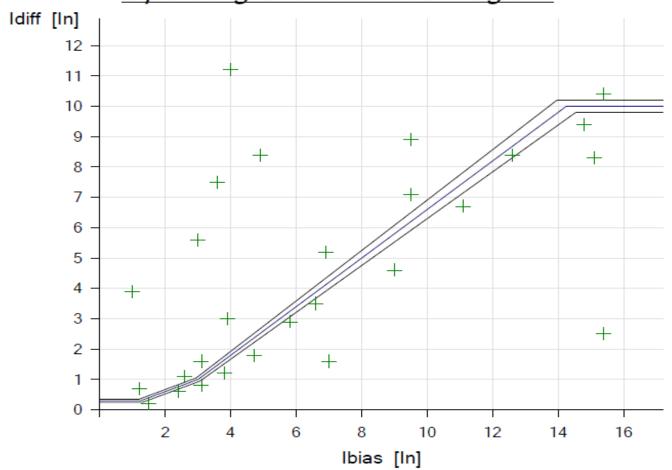
Primary

Bin. out 4:

Test Results for Fault Type L1-E at Reference Side Primary

tree tree date to tradit type Li Latitore to to constitute to						
ldiff	lbias			State	Result	
		Trip Time	Time			
	1.20 In	0.0300 s	0.0256 s	Tested	Passed	
1.10 ln	2.60 In	0.0300 s	0.0294 s	Tested	Passed	
1.60 In	3.10 In	1	0.0305 s	Tested	Passed	
3.00 In	3.90 In	0.0300 s	0.0296 s	Tested	Passed	
	1.00 In	0.0300 s	0.0317 s	Tested	Passed	
	3.00 In	0.0300 s	0.0317 s	Tested	Passed	
7.50 In	3.60 In	0.0300 s	0.0294 s	Tested	Passed	
5.20 In	6.90 In	0.0300 s	0.0315 s	Tested	Passed	
8.40 In	4.90 In	0.0300 s	0.0312 s	Tested	Passed	
11.20 In	4.00 In	0.0300 s	0.0275 s	Tested	Passed	
8.90 In	9.50 In	0.0300 s	0.0295 s	Tested	Passed	
7.10 In	9.50 In	0.0300 s	0.0321 s	Tested	Passed	
10.40 In	15.40 In	0.0300 s	0.0268 s	Tested	Passed	
9.40 In	14.80 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
8.40 In	12.60 In	N/T	0.0311 s	Tested	Passed	
8.30 In	15.10 ln	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
6.70 In	11.10 ln	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
4.60 In	9.00 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
3.50 In	6.60 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
2.90 In	5.80 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
1.80 In	4.70 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
1.20 In	3.80 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
0.80 In	3.10 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
0.60 In	2.40 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
0.20 In	1.50 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
1.60 In	7.00 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	
2.50 In	15.40 In	N/T	N/T	Tested	Passed	

Operating Characteristic Diagram



Shot	1	2	3	4	5	6

Power and productivity for a better world™

